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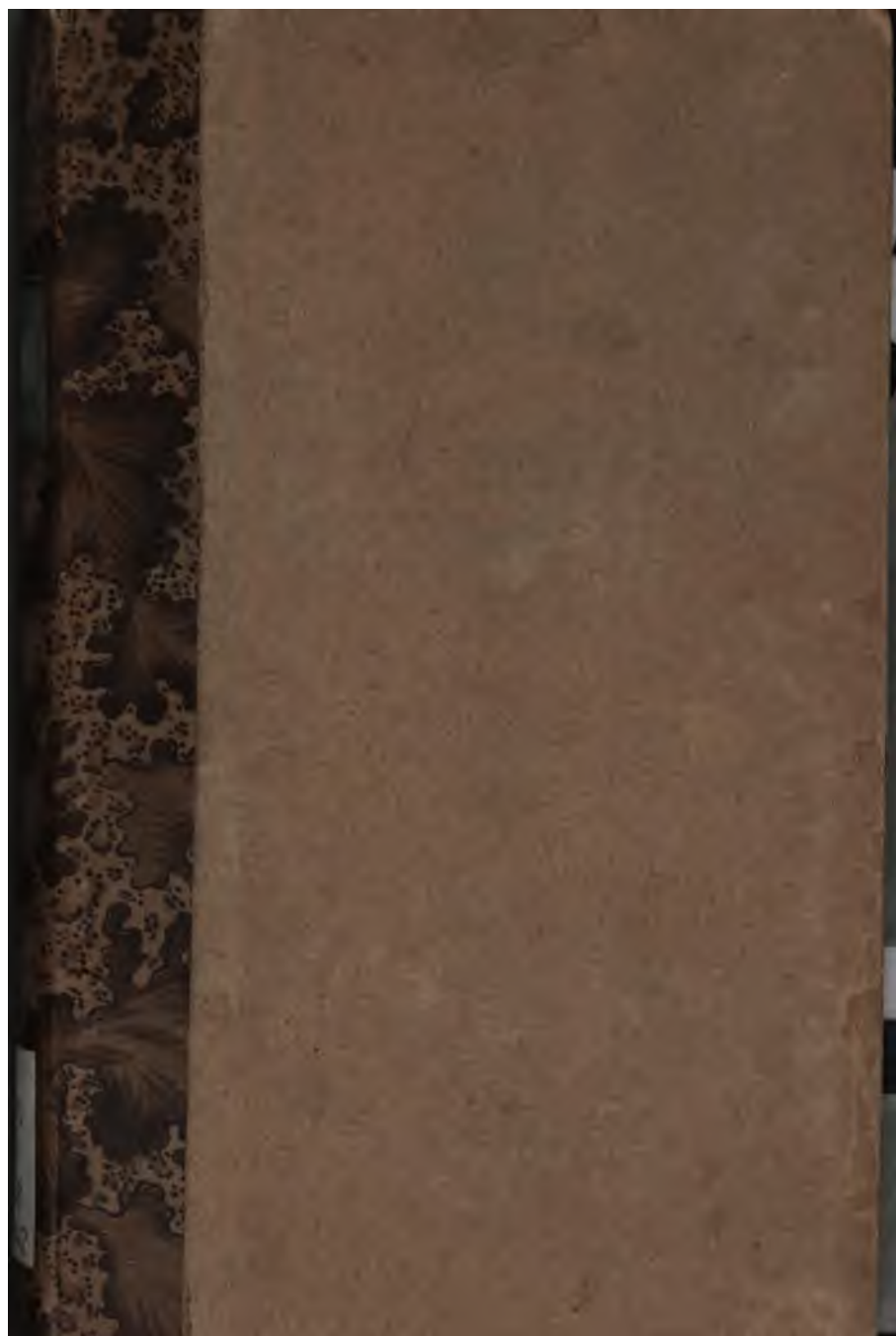
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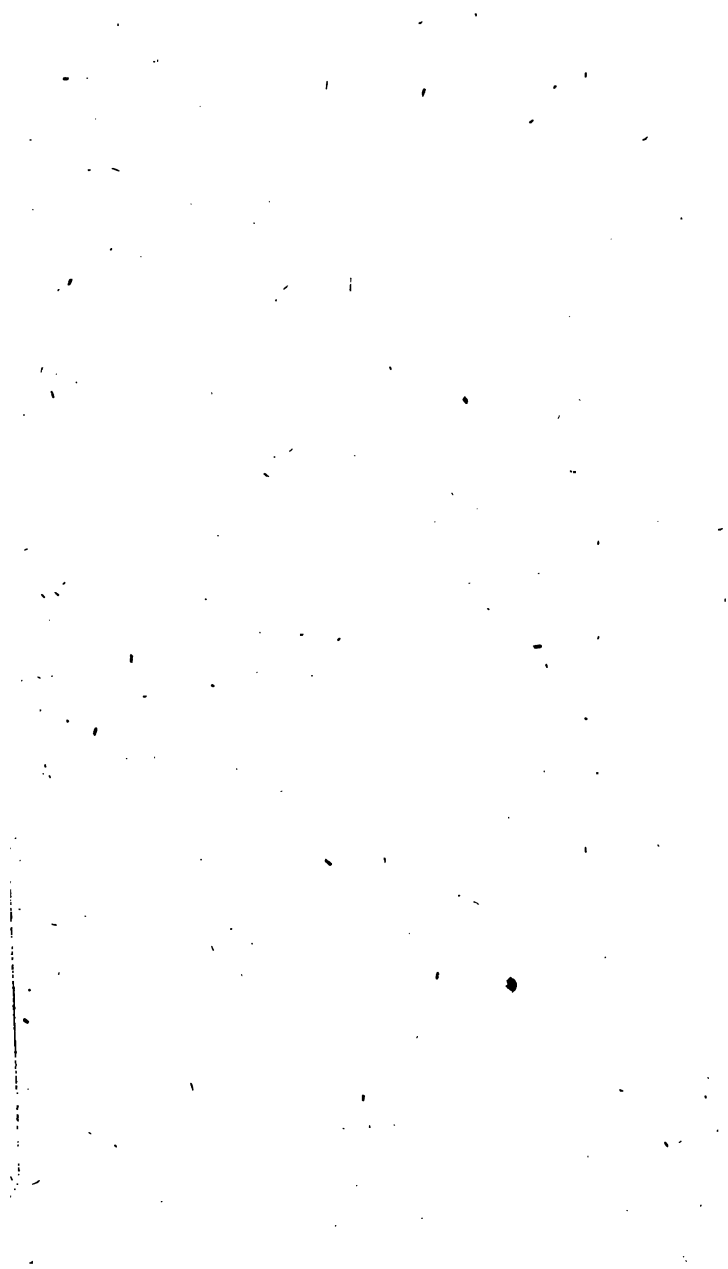




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THE
HISTORY OF DUNDEE,

FROM ITS ORIGIN TO THE PRESENT TIME.



THE
HISTORY OF DUNDEE,

From its Origin to the Present Time ;

WITH A COPIOUS APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

A TRANSLATION OF THE CHARTER GIVEN BY CHARLES I.

CHARTER OF CONFIRMATION OF THE RIGHTS AND
PRIVILEGES OF THE GUILDRY, INCLUDING
THE "MERCHANTS LETTER,"

RATIFICATION IN FAVOUR OF THE BURGH OF THEIR
CHARTERS AND INFERTMENTS,

ACT AND DECREIT IN FAVOUR OF JANET HOWIESON,
AGAINST JAMES GRAY OF LOWRIESTON,

RATIFICATION IN FAVOUR OF JOHN HUNTER,
OF HIS FISHINGS,

AND

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

PARISH AND TOWN,

IN THE YEAR 1792.



DUNDEE :

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY J. CHALMERS.

1842.

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PREFACE.

ATTACHMENT to country, is a feeling which strongly adheres to, and forms no inconsiderable part of the brightest side of Scottish character. Our southern neighbours have been in the habit of considering the *amor patriæ* as evinced by Scotsmen, a contemptible principle, which habit was not by any means corrected by the "bow-wow" ravings of the "Rambler," Johnson, in his history of his tour among our hills and glens; but whilst we are accused of an undue partiality in favour of our heath-clad mountains and our winding vallies, common justice requires them to reflect, if they themselves are not too much prejudiced in favour of their own green mounts and luxuriant dales, and when the balance is struck, it is to be feared that the difference will be found upon the wrong side of the account. If there be any crime in being attached to one's country, we look upon it as a very slight offence; and we would not hold that man to possess any claim upon any country whatever, who should consider all countries alike, and each indifferent. Is any man—we mean a Scotsman—to be made a butt to the ridicule of every fool that assumes to himself the right of judging of feeling and the direction of taste, because he considers his native country as having a claim upon him paramount to all others, and as possessing charms to engage his attentions and to rivet his affections to which no other country can pretend? We may be partial,—

may, we are partial, and glory in the acknowledgement; for while we are free from the parricidal crime of staining the lustre of her glories, by the practice of any thing mean in itself, dishonourable in its relations, and degrading in its consequences, our country will not be ashamed of us, nor will we of her. We repel, with just indignation, Johnson's illiberal assertion—as what but illiberality in every thing relating to Scotland ever fell from him,—that “a Scotsman must be a sturdy moralist who does not love Scotland better than truth.” The heart that could conceive, the tongue that could give utterance to such a foul assertion were little worth the possession, as little is the vile detraction worthy refutation. Conscious of upright intentions, we can laugh at the silly vituperation of the disappointed “sturdy moralist,” who in darting his shaft at Scotsmen, glanced upon himself and indicated his own partiality to England. We readily own that England is more fertile, that France enjoys a superior climate, that Italy possesses the productions of nature and art in higher perfection than Scotland; but that affords no argument that a Scotsman should prefer them to his native land,—a land endeared to him by every tie that can bind the heart and fix the affections. The homes of our ancestors are dear to us, the ground we tread upon was once trodden by them, the occupations we follow were once followed by them, the joys and griefs that gladden and afflict us, were once experienced by them, and with all the associations of home and kindred rushing on the soul, cold must be the heart, and dead must be the affections that can resist them,—we would not wish to be that piece of anima-

ted stone. We rather acknowledge ourselves to be deeply affected with the love of country, we feel ourselves interested in the welfare of our native land, we feel the reflection thrown on all,—from the manly and heroic deeds of our countrymen,—from the success which attends the researches of the learned,—smiles upon the labours of the mechanic,—upon the operations of the artist, and which crowns the courage of the soldier, and, of all, can proudly say we are countrymen. We venerate the memory of our fathers, we reverence the haunts of their retirements, we love the soil they trode upon; nor think that there is aught debasing or disgraceful in the avowal. We would shun with disgust, we would fly with abhorrence from the face of him who would attempt to lessen our esteem for the land that contains the precious relics, the hallowed memorials of our fathers, we would hold him as our enemy; the enemy of every thing amiable, honourable, praiseworthy, and just.

The love of country, like the love of fame, a principle so far from being a subject for ridicule to exercise her ingenuity upon, forms an amiable feature in the character of the individual and indicates the pleasing possession of, at least, a portion of fine and honourable feeling. It is a sentiment that has operated with more or less force in every age and country, savage as well as civilised. What mighty deeds—what heroic actions—what almost more than human bearing have resulted from the manifestations of this divine, this energetic principle? If the invincible love of country had not actuated the Hellenists at Marathon, where would Greece have been? Bright was the blaze and animat-

ing was the flame that kindled at Thermopylæ, spread to Marathon, withering with its heat the nerves of slavery's gilded hordes. What impelled the Greeks—a handful of men—to combat Asia's armed nations? It was to protect their native land—the tombs and memorials of their fathers from violation. Had it not been this, the splendour and luxuriousness of Asiatic indolence, the trappings of servitude, and bonds of slavish debasement, were preferable to daily labour and incessant toil, though blessed with liberty, which never satisfied, still urges on to more exertion. Waiving the mighty daring of Roman love of country, look to what it effected at home—at Bannockburn! Is a Scotsman to be pointed at because he glories in being descended of those whose blood purchased the integrity of his country? As well may the Hellenists of the present day be reproached for the matchless conduct of their ancestors. Why rises the frequent trophy of hard contested fields, the “stone of renown,” the memorial of the great, the brave, the patriot-king and patriot-subject? Is it not to commemorate the love of country, the memory of him that fell, the remembrance of immortal deeds achieved for country and for home? Do not these mementoes of the heroes and of the times of old call upon us to cherish the same heavenly and energetic principle which animated the hearts, nerved the limbs, and resolutely impelled the battalions of our fathers forward when the grim strength of war, dragging slavery at his heels, menaced the freedom of their beloved country. Associated with the memory of our ancestors, their haunts, their retreats, their residences, the fields of their fame, the grey stones of their renown

acquire a tenfold value, and become objects of high veneration and importance to those whose bosoms glow with the same sacred fires which animated them.

If the love of country has led to great and uncommon sacrifices, surely there must have been something valuable to contend for, and what can be more valuable—to say nothing of the blessings of domestic endearments—than the land for which such sacrifices have been made, the land of our fathers, our native land, the land of all the enjoyments of our infancy, of all the associations of our youth, of all the affections of our more mature years. Do we loiter on the banks of the Ganges, wander among the savage recesses of the Columbian world; or languish under the influence of the torrid sun of Africa, and shall no sweet thoughts of home hover, like the showery cloud of summer, over our burning and exhausted bodies, to allay the feverishness of anxiety and the pressure of fatigue, when every privation is endured, to enable us to return to the land of our fathers, to the scenes of our early enjoyments, to pass the remainder of our lives in the long wished for retreat, and to be laid at last in the consecrated spot hallowed by the relics of those who have run the race of life before us.

If the love of country be such as we have considered it, if that principle actuate us, then it will follow that our country is dear to us; and if this be the case, then will the particular spot of our nativity be more so.—Often have we visited the scenes of our youth, where boyish sprightliness in all the buoyancy of pleasure and careless thoughtlessness hurried from point to point as enjoyment satiated in quest of more, and left them with

our feelings bettered from the comparison of present enjoyments with former gratifications. Is a field altered from the arrangement it possessed in our youth,—is a tree felled upon which our youthful agility was displayed in climbing,—is a house taken down, which in our early years we were accustomed to visit, to spend an evening in innocent relaxation, we feel a pang of regret, a sensation of pain, and exclaim against the goth whose barbarian ideas of convenience effects the change ; our wounded feelings experience the deprivation of a beloved object, and all the pleasing associations which that object called into being, vanish away the bodiless fancy of a dream.

The country possesses few objects for the mind to ruminate upon beyond those connected with the individual, in comparison of towns which have been the theatres on which events of the highest import to states as well as to individuals have been exhibited, and hence arise the many associations with the bright as well as with the gloomy points of our history which towns afford, and with which we are acquainted in proportion to the progress we have made in historical knowledge. Who, for instance, can wander among the ruined apartments of some seat of regal or baronial power,—the mouldering recesses of some haunt of mental debasement and of spiritual slavery,—over some scene of former heroic achievement without endeavouring to recall to mind something that he has read or heard respecting the inhabitants of the one or actors in the other. A mind ordinarily active will conjure up the whole, and all the vicissitudes of the scene will quickly pass in mental review.

Of the great events of "the days of other years," the metropolis, of course, must possess the greatest proportion of relics connected with them; but though we admit the capital to be possessed of the greatest interest, it does not follow that other places are devoid of objects capable of arousing and engaging attention. Other places only require the exercise of patience not to fail in, and resolution to prosecute enquiry to enable them to occupy their proper station in national and local affection. This is one consideration that has had great weight in inducing us to engage in the following work; but with what success others must say. There is also another of no less importance,—besides a portion of vanity, perhaps, in being able to furnish a literary entertainment for the public,—we were born in Dundee, our infancy and youth were passed within its bounds, we have been accustomed to connect certain ideas with certain places within it, and after an absence of many years, our affection was encreased rather than diminished. With the impatient fondness of a lover, we visited at our return every place of youthful resort, some of which remained as we had left them, others were altered, and, in our opinion, for the worse; the days of our innocence rushed forcibly upon our remembrance,—the alterations outraged our feelings. Many must be aware that numbers of places, at which many a happy hour was spent, are now no more, that others are converted into things and applied to purposes very different to what they were, and that as the work of innovation as to former days; but improvements as to present times is begun, numbers more will soon cease to be, and ceasing to be will also cease to be remem-

bered. Under this impression, we have thought it our duty with the utmost diffidence in our qualifications for the undertaking, to collect all the information that could be procured respecting the town, and to embody it in the following work, hoping that it will be an agreeable companion and a useful point of reference. It will occur to every one that our exertions would have been altogether inadequate to the task which we have voluntarily assumed without assistance from others; but we are proud to acknowledge the valuable aid which several of our townsmen, finding themselves interested in forwarding the work, have rendered us, by furnishing information on subjects with which we could not pretend to be acquainted. We regret to say that there are some points which deserved to be better detailed; but as no information could be obtained beyond what is stated, the blame rests not with us, and we hope the public will believe us when we say that we have spared no pains, slackened no endeavour, nor missed an opportunity in the prosecution of our enquiries, to the limit of our means of pursuing them; for we hold that he who will not communicate information, ought in fairness to have none communicated to him.

INTRODUCTION.

THE obscurity of the early part of Scottish history is principally owing to the barbarous policy of Edward I. of England, who not content with turning his arms against the inhabitants of Scotland, warred also against their records, in the vain hope that the destruction of them would efface all remembrance as well as evidence of them having been an independent people. The privation of written monuments afforded ample room for the prolific genius of the cloister to operate in, and fully did the conventual penmen avail themselves of the hiatus and filled it up with beings and transactions of their own creation. Very little that occurred before the accession of Malcolm II. in *anno* 1004, can be relied on, and much that occurred after that, until the reign of Malcolm III. who mounted the throne in *anno* 1057, is extremely doubtful, and when such is the case with the general history of Scotland, what confidence can be placed in what is advanced respecting the particular history of a municipality which, however celebrated in modern times, was for many years unknown, and even when it came to be known remained for centuries comparatively obscure. The ecclesiastical writers, anxious to give as much éclat as they possibly could to their country, were by no means scrupulous as to what they wrote, and the superstitious credulity of the people induced them to swallow whatever their ghostly directors presented to them, and this too in

matters of far weightier moment than a series of historical details ; for nothing but truth could of course proceed from the ministers of heaven. As we do not pretend to be qualified for piercing the thick veil which the well-meant, but ill-managed labours of ancient writers have thrown over the events of former times, we shall have recourse to probability to fill up the space which must otherwise remain a blank.

The Kelts, the aborigines of Europe were the first discoverers and occupiers of the British Islands ; but the time when that discovery and occupation took place are alike unknown—*arcana natura*, and although the investigation of that point might be gratifying to curiosity ; yet as nothing of solid advantage would accrue from such examination, it is the less to be regretted that an impenetrable cloud enwraps such knowledge in its bosom. At the period that Cæsar brought the Roman arms into Britain, he found a mixed race in possession of the sea-coasts ; but farther inland the Romans found the people unmixed and pure, and when Agricola penetrated into Scotland, he found the same rule applicable to the people there. The predominant character of the sea-coast people corresponded strikingly with that of the inhabitants of the opposite continental shore ; but that was the natural result of an intercourse which had existed for ages between the two countries, and as settlers from the continent were found in Scotland, in like manner settlers from Scotland would be found on the continent. During the time such intercourse had existed, before the arrival of the Romans, there can be little doubt that in many instances the manners of the two nations would be considerably as-

simulated, that customs and observances would be communicated by the one to the other, and other customs and manners would be so weakened or altered from their original strength by imitation and improvement, that in time it would be difficult to ascribe them peculiarly to the one or to the other people. That some things belonging to each would be superinduced upon the observances of each other reciprocally, may be safely assumed; for we cannot suppose that either would be so blind as not to perceive what was excellent and worthy of imitation in the institutions of each other, and adopt it into their own practice. If something like this had not been the case it will be difficult to account for the agreement found by the Romans in the manners of the two nations in many points, though as much remained unassimilated and unadulterated as to show that they were two totally distinct and independent nations—independent in name, in character, and in country, and dependent only in so far as intercourse created wants and desires which each respectively possessed the means of gratifying, and in this sense all countries that have commercial intercourse are dependent on each other.

In the origin of nations the fact of a single person centering in himself the powers, and wielding the energies of a people, is an idea too refined to have a place. Greece, for instance, was early and continued long divided into a multiplicity of states and tyrannies, and when the liberties or existence of the whole, or any number of parts in confederation were threatened, then one able person was appointed and furnished with tyrannical or imperial powers over the others, while the

storm lasted which loured over them. In like manner Britain was divided into a plurality of states and kingdoms; Britain, says an ancient writer, abounds in nations, and kings of nations.* Like Greece, when danger threatened, one king was elected *pro tempore*, supreme over all, and when the cause which called this king of kings into being ceased to exist, he as such also ceased to exist, and fell down to his original state among his brother rulers. M'Pherson in his Dissertations prefixed to Ossian's Poems, gives a pretty fanciful account of the origin of positive monarchy in Scotland, to which the reader is referred. The various states and kingdoms which originally existed in Scotland, defined in boundary and limited in extent, as necessarily they must have been, and fluctuating in both, as the vicissitudes of collision must have made them, are with the sovereigns who ruled in them, alike unknown. The original names by which they were known have passed away, and only the Latin terms remain; but as the Romans are not to be supposed to have invented names to distinguish the different nations, perhaps the roots of the native national names are to be found in the Latin derivative appellations. Angus or Forfarshire is well known to be the ancient Horrestia or Forrestia, probably so named from the quantity of wood which it contained at the period of the Roman invasion. Forfar has been considered to originate in the Latin Forrestia; but it is also said to be a corruption of the original native term, For-Faire, which literally signifies a Guard; but let this point be adjusted by Etymologists. Angus, or Forfarshire, the original Forrestia

* Pom. Mela. de Sit. Orb. L. iii.

formed in part or in whole, a kingdom, tyranny, or phylarchate of the aboriginal possessors of the country, until in course of time, from a coalition or union of states, the two grand divisions of the Roman Caledonii and Picti, subsequently Scots and Picts, were formed; and as Forrester was located among, and below the Grampian chain of elevations which formed the line of demarcation between the two nations, it from a [possible] independent territory declined into a province of Pictavia, Pictin, or Pictland. At the time of the arrival of Agricola, the Romans found the Picti and Caledonii, though rude and uncultivated with respect to themselves, possessed of a degree of civilization superior to most nations with whom they had come in contact, which was the more surprising, that they inhabited an obscure corner of the world, scarcely known to any other people, and owing all their improvement to their own efforts and exertions. In proportion to the degree of civilisation enjoyed by them, it is to be presumed that care would be bestowed, at least to the utmost of their ability, to have comfortable means of habitation, and the natural inability of one to protect himself and property from the attacks of banded aggressors, as well as the pleasures and conveniences of society, would induce the erection of a plurality of residences at one place. These residences continuing to encrease, would spread out in time into towns more or less extensive, as the convenience of the situation would induce people to settle in them. That the houses would be formed of whatever materials occurred readiest and most adapted to the purpose, is clear; and as wood was plentiful, it seems as clear that it would be

extensively used for the erection of residences, and accordingly we find that extensive use was made of it, and still continues to be, both at home and abroad. These log-buildings, in course of improvement, gave place to the more durable erections of stone ; and the dwelling of one apartment yielded to the residence comprehending a plurality of apartments. In the infancy of the arts, simple conveniences are all that are sought ; for as the wants are few, the gratification of them is easily accomplished. It is in an advanced stage of society in improvement, and especially luxurious improvement, that desires increase beyond the power of gratification. The simple child of nature is contented with his cave or mud-walled hut, and with his roots or bread and water meal—the pampered son of art must have his splendid palace and his luscious viands ; but simplicity and nature have long since bid adieu to the abodes of man, and left to art the uncontrolled government of all.

In the formation of towns, space was no object ; but defence was, and also an object of the highest moment. The luxury of lolling in carriages, the active bustle of commercial enterprise on an extensive scale, were both unknown ; hence there was no occasion for having capacious streets, the narrow crooked lanes being fully sufficient to answer all the necessary purposes of passage. Hence we find that in the olden time, towns in their extent were comprehended within narrow limits ; the streets were few and laid out with little regard to regularity, the houses crowded close upon one another as if the builders aimed to exclude the light of the sun. Heterogeneous materials were used as convenience or

ability ruled ; but as time in its course brought knowledge and suggested improvements, the old state of things began to be viewed with disgust, and measures were resorted to in order to remedy defects, by introducing regularity and method in building, and assigning capacity of accommodation to thoroughfares. Now indeed, the march of improvement is begun, and bids fair to be carried to as great a length, as the former state of things was short of arrangement. Dundee, the former limited obscure gloomy prison as it were, is making rapid progress in the course of renovation, and will ere long be able to compete the palm of elegance and convenience with the first towns in Scotland.



THE
HISTORY OF DUNDEE.

CHAP. I.

NAME AND PROBABLE ORIGIN OF THE TOWN.—WAR BETWEEN THE SCOTS AND PICTS.—BATTLE OF DUNDEE.—SCOTS DEFEATED, AND ALPINE THEIR KING BEHEADED.

EXAMINATIONS which have for their object the elucidation of a point placed beyond the reach of written records, degenerates into the ravings of easily satisfied tradition, which are only to be admitted, and with great caution, when other evidences are not to be procured. Traditions are commonly grounded upon some principle flattering to individual vanity, and the kind of validity lent them by time will be carefully scanned by the candid and impartial inquirer. It is for this reason, that we reject the ordinary derivations of the term Dundee as childish, or at least merely fanciful; containing nothing calculated to gratify the curious, or to satisfy the philologist. These rejected derivations, however, shall be submitted to the reader, that he may

be enabled to judge for himself. Dr. Small informs us, that Dundee "formerly, and even so late as the beginning of the present [18th] century, was generally spelled Dondè or Dondei, and in Queen Mary's charter, Dondei: In Law-Latin it is Dei-donum, and I have been assured by various Highlanders that they consider it as signifying what this Latin imports, the gift, or otherwise the hill of God. These circumstances give probability to the tradition that it obtained the name towards the end of the 12th century, from David, Earl of Huntingdon, who landing here after a dreadful storm, in his return from the Holy Wars, designed by it to express his gratitude for his deliverance, and in consequence of a vow, built the present parish church. He certainly at this time received the town as a present from his brother King William. Had the signification been the hill of Tay or Taodunum, according to Buchanan, it would in Gaelic have been pronounced Duntaw. The ancient name was Alec, in Boece's latin Alectum, and by this it is still distinguished in the Highlands. The signification of Alec is said to be pleasant and beautiful."*

Irvine also informs us that "Taodunum, the hill of Tay, is the name of Dundee, or Duntay,—taken from the hill that riseth above the town called Dundee-law; but this seemeth not to be the *vera ratio nominis*,—for besides that there are many duns or hills on the banks of Tay on both sides, more conspicuous than this, which might give it more justly that name. We find it in our histories, to have taken this name from the safe arrival of David, Earl of Huntingdon, King William's

* See Statistical Account of Dundee, page 25.

brother, who, in his return from the Holy War, in a great storm, from the sight of this hill received first comfort, and next his crazy vessel safe harboured at St. Nicolas' rock,—upon which emergency he called it *Donum-dei*, because it was the first assurance he had that his prayers were heard.*"

The various spellings of the name in the former of these quotations signify nothing, as they only show the orthography used at different times, until it was finally settled *Dundee*, which as well as the former, I have seen indifferently adopted in deeds and indentures between *anno* 1550 and *anno* 1600. I suspect that the imposition of *Deidonum* by the Earl of Huntingdon, is the work of some inhabitant of the cloister, in his anxiety to give a spiritual turn to the incident of David's arrival, he being a considerable benefactor to the church; nor in this view of the matter would the Gift of Mary, or the Gift of Peter, or the Gift of any other Saint be less in keeping with the general finishing of the picture of anterior, then, and subsequent times. As little is to be thought of *Alec*, however respectable it may appear under the venerable shelter of Hector Boece's authority. My acquaintance with the Gaelic is indeed very little; but I am afraid that instead of *Alec*, signifying "pleasant," or "beautiful," it will be found upon being annalysed,—*Ail-lech*, or *Ailach*,—to signify a *stoney place* or *rocky field*, neither very pleasant nor very beautiful, to be the root of the vernacular Scottish expression "Bonnie Dundee," as some have considered it.

The latter quotation enclines to the *jus-Deidonum*

* *Nomenclature of Scottish History*, 1817, Montrose.

also, and connects St. Nicolas' rock or craig with it, which, to be sure, was in existence then; but there is no evidence that it was known by that name at that time. It was Deidonum, the gift of God indeed to the Earl of Huntingdon to see the Law; but it is very strange it should have been the first friendly land he saw. Admitting that he should have seen it before he perceived the heights to the east of it, it does not follow that the loftier Sidlaw and Fifan summits were invisible. Upon the whole, any reasoning upon this as well as other legends of the cloister must be considered as thrown uselessly away.

Having thus rejected the commonly received derivations of the name Dundee, I will venture to bring forward one in place of them, which if not the true one, is at least plausible. Buchanan, I am aware, has given the same; but without adducing a reason for it,—this is now to be done, and when the plainness of it is considered it is surprising that it had not been adopted to the exclusion of all others, which shows, that people will roam abroad over the world in quest of what is to be found at home without any trouble. In the vicinity of the harbour, formerly, was an immense dark-coloured rock, through which Castle Street was cut, and of which a large portion yet remains. On the summit of this rock, when entire, stood the castle, which was demolished during the wars between England and Scotland, after the death of the infant Queen Margaret, niece and successor of Alexander III.* At an early period, be-

* Some of our historians call Margaret the grand-daughter of Alexander; but the Declaration of the Clergy at Dundee, in 1309, calls her his niece. So near the time, they likely would know the relationship. Vide a copy of the original, in Haile's *Annals of Scotland*.—Appendix.

fore Dundee was in being, the natural strength of this vast mass,—one of three, the other two are one to the north of the High Street, the other the Wind-mill-hill, adjoining the Wards,—would point it out as an eligible situation for a fortress, such as was used by our remote progenitors under the Druidical regime ! Eminences and places of strength, were by our Keltic progenitors denominated *Dun* in the singular, and *Duns* plurally, not from the want of terms in their language, but from their practice of calling things from the use to which they were applied ; hence *Dun*, a hill, height, or eminence, would become the figurative appellation of whatever was erected on it. As the town had been formed under the protection of the fortress which occupied the summit of this rock, both combined with the river to form the name *Dun-Taw*, latinised *Taodunum* by Buchanan, and rendered *Taodun*, by Carey, in his *Macbeth*. This term *Duntaw* was the designation of the fort, and afterwards when the town was formed, extended to it, and now corrupted into Dundee, which in fact is the old southern British expression of Blackhill, a name which well corresponds with the black colour of the rock. *Duntaw* signifies the hill or fort of *Taw*. The import of the term *Taw*, is heat, from a property observed in ancient times, possessed by the waters of *Loch-Taw*, or *Tay*, which is, the Warm Lake. *Taw* is derived from the name of the Keltic deity *Teuthaichte*, [*Teutales* lat.] i. e. warm or warmed.

With regard to the origin of the town, Heron* says that David, Earl of Huntingdon at his return from the Crusade in which he had accompanied Richard I. of

* Hist. Scot. B. II, s. ii. c. 6. and Notes to his first vol,

England, landed on nearly the situation of the *future* town of Dundee, and again in his Notes, adds, that the burgh of Dundee was certainly not of earlier origin than the end of the eleventh century. It is rather difficult to ascertain the meaning of the historian,—to say nothing of the difference of nearly three-fourths of a century, between the end of the eleventh century and the time of the arrival of David, on “nearly the situation of the future town of Dundee,”—whether he considers it in the light of a royal burgh, or simply a collection of houses not incorporated. He seems to have been under the influence of the silly disputes about precedency, that formerly agitated the lieges of Dundee and Perth, and to have ascribed an earlier origin to the former would have risked galling the kibe of the latter. If Heron considers or means the origin of Dundee as a royal burgh, I will not dispute with him; but if as a town or large village, I most positively protest against his assertion, for this reason, that though kings, no more than their subjects, are bound to the possession of wisdom, William the Lion could not act so preposterously foolish a part as to bestow a charter, and erect into a royal burgh, a place that was *in nubibus*. That Dundee is far more ancient than the time of William, need not be questioned, and it is my belief, that so soon as the fortifications which at first occupied the summit of Duntaw were in a state of yielding efficient protection, residences would begin to be formed in its neighbourhood, to enjoy that protection; and these residences continuing to encrease in number, would form the town near which King Alpin was defeated and beheaded anno 834, in which Malcolm

II. refreshed his troops before the battle of Barrie, *anno* 1010, and which William the Lion subsequently incorporated, if the bestowal of a charter constitutes incorporation, and conferred upon his brother David, Earl of Huntingdon, as say our historians, and several charters which are extant, given by the Earl, in which he calls the town *meo burgi de Dundee*.

Some of our ancient historians indulging their *penchant* for the marvellous, informs us that Dundee was a place of strength and importance at the time Agricola brought the Roman eagles into Scotland; and point it out as the place where Catanach King of the Picts entered into an agreement or league, offensive and defensive of course, with Galde,—the Galgacus of the Latin historians,—King of the Scots against their common enemy the Romans. They also inform us that its castle was strongly fortified, and the residence of Donald I. We as well as the historians who record these things, know nothing about them; but when we call to remembrance that the Romans found the inhabitants of Caledonia acquainted with many of the useful and convenient arts, the use of money and the nature of traffic, whether by purchase or exchange, possessed of a system of religion, living under government, and not altogether ignorant of the abstruse branches of knowledge, we must needs own that they were not wholly barbarians; and when such was the case, they must necessarily have had some idea of erecting a residence, the possession of a residence would suggest some method of strengthening it, and a strong residence would suggest the improved notion of a fortification, different indeed from those of modern times, but not the less a fortifica-

tion that the genius who planned and executed it, was ignorant of the practice and application of those principles which have rendered a Vauban and a Coehorn so famous. The practice of their field warfare would moreover suggest the propriety of strengthening the weak parts of a position. Turf, stones, wood, the readiest materials that occurred would be applied to that purpose, and these articles, not being conveniently portable, would at a change of position be left behind, ready to be used on any succeeding emergency. This would also suggest the utility of places of strength ready prepared for occupation as circumstances should direct,—at first a mound of earth, rude rampart of stones or breastwork of felled wood, as each of them might easiest be erected; the second of which methods may be conceived as that adopted in the first erection on Duntaw. To this method of defence we may suppose the vitrified erections succeeded, which being superseded by the stone-and-lime tower, opened the way to the erection of the almost innumerable buildings which soon took place in all the varieties of square and circular towers separate and mixed. Though nothing is known of the state of Dundee, nor that its castle or Dun was anywise remarkable for strength more than any other in the time of Donald I. whose reign is referred to the end of the second, and beginning of the third century, if there ever was a king Donald; yet it cannot be assumed that the town was not in being at that time, neither can it be said that before that time no kind of fortification had ever been erected near it, for that would be denying more than can be proved, as to receive every thing advanced by chroniclers, would be

receiving more than can be established ; yet all things considered, the practice of the people and the capabilities of the place, it may be safely assumed that there was a Duntaw, the rudiments or first elements of Dundee, in being at the time ascribed to the league between Catanach and Galdé. Nothing positive can be advanced concerning this ; for it is as probable that such is the case as that it is not, and may be adopted by any one without subjecting his judgment to question, being purely a matter of opinion.

Frequent mention of Dundee in ancient chronicle is not to be expected, and accordingly a mighty void occurs in its history from *anno* 209, the year in which the doubtful King Donald I. died, until *anno* 834, that we find it the head-quarters of Alpin, King of the Scots, whose army lay encamped in its vicinity, a war having taken place between him and the Picts. At this time the territory of the Scots, called the kingdom of Dalrieta, a name which has made no small noise among antiquaries, included all the western islands together with the countries of Lorn, Argyle, Knapdale, Kyle, Kintire, Lochaber, and part of Braidalbin.* The Pictish Kingdom comprehended all the rest of Scotland, exclusive of Northumberland, and thus in extent of surface it far exceeded the kingdom of the Scots, as doubtless it had outnumbered it in people.

Alpin mounted the throne of Scotland or Dalrieta, in *anno* 831, and being by his mother, grandson to

* It is curious how these mountainous countries should have been called the " Kingdom of Dalrieta," when Dal-ri-etach signifies the people of the inhabitants of the King's valley. A singular valley indeed, must the most rugged district in Scotland be. Dalrieta apparently is the invention of a system-monger.

Hungus King of Pictland, laid claim to that kingdom, the family of his grandfather being all carried off by violent deaths. After several vicissitudes of fortune, the Picts chose Brude for their king, who immediately took measures to retrieve the loss of a recent battle fought with Alpin near Forfar. Henry Maule of Melgund, in his history of the Picts, thus narrates the story : “ Brude, King of the Picts, taking it highly to heart, that Alpin King of Scots, with two thousand men should have invaded Louthian, exercising all cruelty on the inhabitants, sparing sex nor age ; in the preceding year, levies a great army, crosses the Tay at the castle of *Caledonia*, [Dunkeld,] and marches with all the speed he could to the country of *Horrestia*, [Angus,] where he encamped on the side of a hill some thirteen or fourteen furlongs from the town of *Alectum*, [Dundee,] where he is met by King Alpin with twenty thousand Scots. With much blood was it foughten for many hours together, till Alpin with great force giving a fresh charge on his enemies was unfortunately taken, the Scots no sooner seeing their King taken, but they betake themselves to the mountains, so that the Picts that day remained victors, who take their prisoner, King Alpin, and beheaded him, leaving his body behind them, and carrying his head to their city of *Camelon*,* where, in derision, they affixed it aloft on a pole in the middle of their city.”†

There is one circumstance omitted by Maule, but

* Supposed to be Abernethy in Stratherne, which at that time was their capital, civil and ecclesiastical, according to the Register of St. Andrews.

† Hist. Picts, Chap. X. Edin. 1706 and 1818, 12mo.

noticed by other writers, which decided the day in favour of the Picts. During the battle, Brude caused all the attendants and women in his camp to put themselves in array, and as a fresh reinforcement, make a show of attacking the Scots, a stratagem resorted to by Robert I. at Bannockburn, and attended, as in this case, with complete success.

At the time the armies joined battle, Alpin was looking on from the castle on the Law, and observing one of his wings begin to give way, he sallied out with his attendants and the garrison to support his troops; he arrived at the field, and gave the fresh charge, which Maule notices proved fatal to him.

The place where Alpin was decapitated by the victorious Picts, was, and is called Pitalpy, a corruption of, or rather an elision of the final *n*, in Alpin. Pitalpy is close to the road leading from Dundee to Cupar-in-Angus, somewhat more than three miles from the former, and about two from the field of battle. At this place Alpin's body was buried, and hence its name,—Pit-Alpin, the hole or grave of Alpin.

Dundee at this period must have been a place of some consequence, that it was able to accommodate an army of twenty thousand men. It is not necessary to make any allusion to the maintenance of such a number, as every one knows that, to a late period, the maintenance of a Scottish soldier was neither an extraordinary nor an expensive matter. That our ancestors were brought up in a very hardy manner, is matter of notoriety; and though during the time that elapsed before the battle, the soldiers would have suffered no inconvenience from remaining in the field, yet still the pre-

sence of such an army forcibly induces the notion that the town, even at this early period, must have been pretty considerable in extent. From the fact of it being locally situated within the allowed territory of the Picts, and also occupied by Alpin, it would seem that conquest had been at work, gradually narrowing the limits of the Pictish sovereignty, and extending that of the Scotch ; until the reign of Kenneth, the son and successor of Alpin, who overthrew the Pictish dynasty altogether, annexed the dominions of that crown to his own, and became, by so doing, the first sole monarch of all Scotland. Before the battle which decided the fate of Pictland, Kenneth, according to Boece, offered to make peace with the Picts upon condition of receiving in absolute sovereignty, the provinces of Fife, Forfar, and Mearns. As Alpin before his defeat was in possession of a part, if not the whole of Angus, which, with Mearns, formed the ancient Horrestia, it is probable that the Picts had recovered it again ; and it is also probable that from his father having been possessed of it in part or in whole, that Kenneth had considered it of right as belonging to him, and that the peaceable and absolute cession to him of it, with Fife and Mearns, should be the price of peace. Kenneth's terms were rejected,—battle joined, and in refusing to yield a part, the Pictish government lost all, and thus Dundee came to form a part of the Scotch monarchy.

CHAP. II.

INTRUPTION OF THE DANES.—BATTLE OF BARRIE.—AC-
 CESSION OF MALCOLM III.—DAVID, EARL OF HUNT-
 INGDON, RETURNS FROM THE CRUSADE.—LANDS AT
 DUNDEE, WHICH IS ERECTED INTO A ROYAL BURGHE.

FROM the death of Alpin we find nothing remarkable occurring in which Dundee was concerned, until the year 1010, that Malcolm II. defeated the Danes, under Camus their General, at Barrie or Carnoustie, about ten miles to the eastward of the town. Not long before this, Malcolm had overthrown the Danes with great slaughter at Mortlach,* in Aberdeenshire, which being communicated to Sweyn, king of Denmark, instead of deterring him from any farther attempt on Scotland, encouraged him more; the rather, that having recently reduced England, he was determined to reduce Scotland also. For this purpose he fitted out two fleets, one from Norway, the other from England, and placed both under the command of Camus, one of the ablest of his officers. Being disappointed in effecting a landing in the Frith, Camus bore away northwards, and anchoring in Lunan-bay, landed his troops in the vicinity of the Red-head; a few miles beyond Arbroath. Proceeding to Brechin, he laid siege to the Castle; but not being able to reduce it, in the true spirit of northern barbarism, he fired the town and church and reduced them to ashes. Leaving this scene of blazing

* This would seem to signify the Field of Death, so named from the carnage of the battle.

desolation, he proceeded across the country towards Balbride, or Panbride, on the west; plundering and burning every place in his route, among which, tradition says, was the church of Aberelliot, or Arbirlot. Pitching his camp at Carnoustie, he waited the approach of Malcolm, who he learned was approaching with his army from Dundee, where he had rested a few days. Malcolm took up his position at Barrie, in front of, and about a mile distant from the lines of the invaders. Both armies prepared for battle,—a battle of the highest moment to Scotland, as upon the issue of it her fate depended. In order to cause the Danish soldiers make every exertion, it is said that in disembarking at Lunan-bay, Camus destroyed or sent away his ships, thus showing his army that they were to rely wholly upon their swords. The morning of the day of battle at length dawned, and sable *Hubba* flapping his wings, croaked hoarsely in anticipation of a glorious victory, and seemed to chant the requiem of Scotland's independence. A different fate was hers,—instead of becoming a feudatory, or dependent of the Danish crown, victory sat on the helmet of her monarch, and hurled defeat and overwhelming disgrace upon the arms of the north. The Danish lines were broken, and complete disarray, disorganisation, confusion, and flight were the results. Camus himself was overtaken and slain on the summit of the heights near Monikie, where a tumulus received his remains, and a stone cross sculptured with rude figures was erected, which still points out the spot. Cairns were heaped over the gathered bodies of those who fell in the low plain;

whence the name Carnoustie,—the Cairn or tomb of the Host is derived.

Malcolm improving his victory, pursued the flying Danes, and overtaking them at Aberlemno, gave them a second overthrow, and erected commemorative memorials of his victory, which with several *tumuli* are still existing. The shattered remains of these two battles still pursuing there route northwards, were followed by Malcolm, breathing nothing but extirpation, and finally put to the sword in a third battle at Cruden, in Aberdeenshire; which name is considered to be an abbreviation of *Cruor Danorum*, that is, the Blood of the Danes, so called by the ecclesiastical writers of the times.

Notwithstanding the numerous and almost incessant invasions of Scotland by the northern nations, it does not appear that Dundee was ever a sufferer by these inruptions. If it ever had experienced any damage from them, it has escaped record; and it is not likely that if an enemy had reduced it, that such an incident would have been overlooked, the more so, that places of comparatively inferior importance are particularly specified, as well as the occurrence which imparted to them the little of importance that distinguishes them. There are only two instances recorded of the Norsemen having been any thing like near Dundee,—the one when they were defeated at Loncarty, to which they advanced from the south by Perth; the other the instance stated above, when they advanced from the north and east, as nigh as Panbride, which is only about eleven or twelve miles distant. Some accounts indeed state, that those Danes who were defeated at

Loncarty, landed at Montrose, and proceeded westwards plundering and burning every place in their progress. It is stated that they besieged Perth; but as no mention is made of Dundee, we must conclude it to have been too strong for them to reduce, or, that it must go in with the account of those places which were plundered and burned. As it was the only place of importance, wealth, and strength, between Montrose, where the invaders disembarked, and Perth, where their progress was arrested; if such a thing had occurred as its investment and reduction, it doubtless would have been recorded, hence we are rather authorised to conclude that it resisted, and resisted successfully the attacks of the Danes. Although there be some reason to imagine that the march of the invaders from Montrose to Perth was through Strathmore; yet it is highly probable that they proceeded by the coast for the convenience of communication with their fleet, and of retiring to it in the event of adverse fortune. However, let their route westward be what it will, it appears pretty evident that Dundee was left unhurt and un-reduced.

Nothing further of importance occurred in which Dundee had any concern, until *anno* 1057, that Malcolm III. mounted the throne of his father, from which he was unjustly with-held by the usurpation of Macbeth. We find nothing particular recorded of the town at this time; but that it shared in the affections of Malcolm at no distant period after his accession, is clear. The marriage of Malcolm to the English princess Margaret, sister of Edgar Atheling, Earl of Oxford, who, on the demise of Edward the Confessor, ought to have

been king of England, took place, according to some authors, in *anno* 1070; but according to others, a year later, was the cause of a royal residence being erected in Dundee, if, indeed, there had not been one before, which is probable from the court not being permanently fixed at one place, but ambulatory. This arose from the rents of the crown-demesnes being paid in kind before the introduction of a metallic currency, and which continued in part after money was coined. This method of paying rents, rendered it necessary for the monarch to remove from place to place with his attendants, to use his rents where they were produced; and for this purpose, besides the usual places of dwelling, residences would be erected for these perambulatory visitations, which would of course vary in duration at the different places, according as there were a greater or a lesser extent of crown-lands near them. In this view of the matter, I conclude that there had been a *regium domum*, a royal house at Dundee before the accession of Malcolm, and in which the king's Thane, or Steward, the Maormar* of the district might reside in the absence of the monarch; and this house I consider to have been the palace designed from queen Margaret, from her having resided in it. Margaret was pious, as piety was then estimated, was the agent by which much real good was effected, and a generous benefactress to the clergy, who, in gratitude to her memory,

* The various provinces or thanages in the kingdom were each furnished with a Thane or Maormar, for the purpose of collecting the king's rents, &c. The residence of the Maormar of Angus would seem to have been nigh Panmure, as two large farms on the north side of the public road to, and five miles distant from Arbroath, are called Balmirmer, a slight variation from Bal-Maormar, i. e. the Town of the Maormar.

placed her name in the Kalender after her death, and in commemoration of her virtues, the place where the palace stands still bears her name,—St. Margaret, though by an egregious misnomer, the Commissioners of Police have named the Court, “Mint Close,” restricting the former appellation to a dirty lane in the Nethergate, within which a chapel stood, dedicated to some unknown saint, who had possibly borne the same name, and who had been distinguished by nothing but a devout attention to, and practice of unmeaning mummeries. Though the favourite residence of Malcolm was Dunfermline, yet lands in the neighbourhood of Forfar were set apart for the dowry of the queen; and as it is natural to suppose that she would frequently visit what was peculiarly her own, by free gift and act of the crown, it is also to be supposed that she would sometimes visit Dundee, which likely had been the case, otherwise a solitary visit or two would soon have been forgotten, even by tradition, instead of her name being connected with the palace in such a manner as to remain; yet notwithstanding the numerous proprietors and occupants to which it has since belonged, not one of which has been able to connect his own name with it. Besides this palace of St. Margaret, there was another in the Nethergate, the site of which is known by the name of Whitehall; but the time of the erection of it is unknown. It is probable, however, that its antiquity reaches no higher than the reign of James VI. or that of his mother, queen Mary; and to have been fitted up for the occasional accommodation of the sovereign in progresses. What gives colour to this supposition is, that St. Margaret’s palace had long be-

fore the age of Mary ceased to be a regalia of the crown ; and perhaps before it had become private property, it might have been in such a state that the erection of a new house might be a less momentous transaction than repairing the old. There is another circumstance regarding this house to be considered, which is, that when Charles II. was endeavouring to recover his throne, he resided for some time in it, which would suggest the idea of its being fitted up for his use, and to have been dubbed Whitehall after the palace erected some years before in London, by Inigo Jones ; this temporary palace, being constituted such, by Charles's residence in it.

From the time of Malcolm nothing more is found with which Dundee was connected until the year 1106, that king Edgar died. Edgar, although the eldest surviving son of Malcolm III. did not immediately succeed his father, the throne being seized by his uncle, Donald Bane. This usurpation is, by our historians, stated to have been supported by the Norwegians, to whom Donald had ceded the western and northern islands as the price of their assistance ; but the Chronicle of Man shows that the Norwegian sovereigns were superior lords of these islands long before the birth of Donald, and the Norse historians insist that they were so before, or at the beginning of the ninth century. The Chronicle of Man states, that in *anno* 1098, Magnus, king of Norway, conquered Orkney, and thence went on victoriously through all the islands, and even into Wales ; but that this was the result of a compact with Donald is not to be supposed, since the Norwegians did not spare the mainland, which was Donald's

proper kingdom, a thing hardly to be credited, if the vast gift of the islands had taken place. Torfæus the Norwegian historian remarks, that this inruption of Magnus took place in *anno* 1092, six years before the death of Malcolm III. and thus Donald could not have been guilty of the infamous cession of the islands, however base his conduct was in regard to his nephew.

The usurpation of Donald originated an intestine war; for Duncan a natural son of Malcolm III. contested the succession apparently in favour of the true heir, his brother Edgar. The adherents of Donald deserted him, and Duncan thus far successful, instead of proclaiming Edgar, caused himself to be crowned king at Scone. The coronation of Duncan did not deprive Donald of hope nor deprive him of support, for the struggle between the two usurpers still continued; but at length death freed the country of Duncan, and Edgar's party mustering in strength, and possibly increased by the accession of the supporters of his brother, seized Donald and put him in prison, from which he only removed to his grave,* and thus Edgar was left to the quiet enjoyment of his right.

The state of the country was such, at and before the accession of Edgar, that the most vigorous exertions of authority were necessary to preserve the public peace, and repair the disorder which had occurred during the contest for the succession. Robberies were so frequent that it became imperious on the government to adopt some method to repress them, and bring the perpetrators to justice. With a view to effect this, fortresses were erected and garrisoned at different places,

* He died at Rescobie, three miles east of Forfar.

and to restrain the freebooters that burrowed in the Braes of the Carse of Gowrie, and mountainous district beyond them, a castle was founded and begun to be erected at Bal-Edgar-no,—the town of Edgar, so named from the king. Baledgarro is about eight miles west of Dundee. While superintending the erection of this fortress, Edgar fell sick, and being carried to the *regium domum* in Dundee, died* on the eighth of January, anno 1106, after a reign of nine years and three months, and was buried at Dunfermline.

Thus we have seen that one prince at least resided in Dundee, besides several others whose residences in it are obscurely hinted at, and that others occasionally visited it, may be taken for granted. These incidental residings and visits of royalty bespeak its consequence and importance, as they would contribute to make it more important and more opulent, by the increased consumpt, and consequently the increased demand of every necessary, caused by the presence of royalty and its attendants; yet as these visits were casual and these sojourneyings temporary, the springs of wealth opened by their occurrence, would contract their out flowings, when the cause which opened them ceased to operate; but that the effect they would have upon the growing wealth, extent, and progressive improvement of the town would be considerable, is too plain to be denied. These are stimulant causes in the improvement of any place; but towards the end of the twelfth century, Dundee was to owe its farther progress in the march of improvement, to a circumstance which, trivial and

* Wynton's Chronicle.

absurd in itself, was attended with the most beneficial and durable consequences.

During the course of the twelfth century, the idea of recovering Palestine out of the hands, and from the thralldom of the followers of Islamism occurred, and though fraught with danger, folly, and absurdity,—nay insanity, such is the effect of fanatic zeal, that thousands, including kings, sovereign princes, and nobles, embraced it. Estates were sold, sovereignties were pawned, to enable the fools who disposed of them to prepare the grim paraphernalia of destruction, to enable them to carry their pious and ghostly designs of exterminating the infidels, and placing christians in their stead, into execution. It is not to be denied that the infidels,—that is, the professors of Islamism, so called because they were not followers of Christ; but those who pretended to be his followers were almost, if not wholly, as great infidels as the followers of Mahomet, who treated the superstitious christians in their more superstitious pilgrimages to Jerusalem, with the most sovereign contempt; and in so doing, they shewed themselves possessed of a superior degree of sound judgment, than those adorers of pictures, and worshippers of chiseled stones, over whom they triumphed. The keen contempt to which the christians were subjected by their folly, operated powerfully on their irritation; for be it observed, that the votaries of Roman Catholicism were never remarkable for humility or reverence to one of a different faith; therefore retorts, not over courteous, became the order of the day; like the early christians who gloried in, and took every opportunity of insulting their sovereign, the

emperor Julian, who, though an apostate, was still their sovereign; thus showing that though they boasted of being christians, they were only so in name, and but little acquainted, or animated with the meek spirit which it inculcates, forgetting too that one of the precepts of that holy religion which they professed to follow, bade them, while they feared God, to honour the king. The retorts of the christians in the Holy Land, brought persecution upon them, with all its train of humiliating sufferings; for how were the Saracens to allow a few hypochondriacal vagabonds, the greater part of them spotted with every kind of turpitude, and who were allowed of sufferance and good will to enter their confines, to dictate to them who were the occupiers of the country, and lords of the soil,—but the superstitious votaries of Rome must be supreme wherever they appear, and so fared it here, and with the same success that attends all the extravagant measures and pursuits of folly. The idea of recovering the Holy Land out of the hands of the infidels, took, like a contagion, and as the Romish church affixes a high value on, and title to reward from human merit, it seemed in the eyes of besotted Europe, the most meritorious deed that man could perform, and when performed, worthy of the best rewards of Heaven, to subjugate Palestine, drive out and exterminate the infidel possessors of it, and plant the banner of the cross upon the walls of the ancient metropolis of Israel. Independent of the novelty of the thought, there was something so accordant with the romantic spirit of chivalry that then prevailed, in the character and principle of the contemplated expeditions to the east, that

all ranks eagerly enrolled themselves in the crusade, which the ghostly directors of the age took care to convince them was the immediate service of heaven, and by consequence could not fail in accomplishing its object. It is not to be wondered at that those who are not inspired with the spirit of vaticination should err in their predictions. Error was the result here, and disaster the consequence of trusting to the lying prophets of assumed infallibility; for during the martial operations of the first and second crusades, Jerusalem was taken and erected into a kingdom, which continued some ninety years; but in the end was finally and irrecoverably lost, as were all the Asiatic acquirements and acquisitions of the christians. About the year 1190, Richard I. of England was induced to join some other of the princes of Europe in a *third* crusade for the recovery of Palestine, and in which he was attended by David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother to King William the Lion. Arriving in the Levant, they met with nothing but barren successes for a time, which were followed by disunion among themselves, terminating all their efforts in defeat and destruction. Finding the recovery of the Holy Land hopeless, David left it and returned homewards; but being shipwrecked on the coast of Egypt, and taken prisoner by some of the inhabitants, they sold him to a Venetian merchant, who carried him to Constantinople, where he exchanged his Italian for an English master. Finding the rank of his servant, the English merchant gave him his liberty, and also the means of conveying him home. In prosecution of his voyage, David escaped many subsequent perils, among which the narrow escape from

shipwreck, which he experienced on the east coast of Norway, was not the least. In the midst of his distress, he fervently supplicated the aid of heaven; and in order to render himself worthy of its assistance, he vowed, according to the practice of the times, to build a church to the honour of the Virgin Mary, if he should arrive safe in his native country. Agreeable to his most ardent wishes, the raging of the sea began to subside into a calm, and the wind becoming favourable, he soon beheld, as say our historians, the summit of Dundee-Law, and entering Tay, he resolved to land near that hill, because "the first seeing of it gave him the comfortable assurance that his prayers were heard; and accordingly his vessel steered for, and landed him at the rock or craig, afterwards called St. Nicolas' craig." So say our historical writers; but I would rather say that he landed at a point adjoining the rock, if he did not prefer landing at what was the harbour then, which was farther to the east than the rock, the town at that time not extending so far west as the craig, which, although now connected with, and not far from being against the middle of the town, was at the time of the arrival of David, and until considerably into the last century, a good stone's throw from the nearest land, and only accessible, except at low water, by means of boats or such craft. King William hearing of the safe arrival of his brother, to whom he was much attached, hastened to meet him at Dundee, to welcome him with the smile of friendship to the abode of fraternal love, after his adventures so various and unfortunate. Religious processions were ordered and executed over all the kingdom, to celebrate the return

of the Earl, and Dundee conferred upon him with renewed and extended privileges.* At this time the town was erected into a royal burgh, with all the immunities enjoyed by any the most favoured similar erection in Scotland.

Soon after his arrival, David, willing to fulfil his vow, built a magnificent church,† and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary, who became the tutelary saint of the town, to the prejudice of St. Clement, who is supposed to have enjoyed that honour previously; a church having been erected in the vicinity, and on the west side of the castle, dedicated to him; but in the Church of Rome, what saint was capable of standing in competition with the Virgin, whose merits were so transcendent as to exceed those of the whole Kalender, and by consequence as her votaries increased those of St. Clement, poor saint, decreased! Soon after this, in the year 1209, Alan, Lord of Galloway and Constable of Scotland, married at Dundee, Margaret, eldest daughter of Earl David. This Princess was grandmother to John Baliol, who was afterwards king.

* Besides the Earldom of Huntingdon, David held by grant from the king, his brother, the Earldoms of Garioch and Lenox, the Lordships of Strathbogie, the town of Dundee, with the lands of Inverbervie, Lindores, Longforgan, and Inchmartin. Fordun, L. ix. c. 27. Henry de Brechin, natural son of David, is a witness to a gift of a toft of land in Dundee, to the Abbey of Arbroath, in which gift, David calls the town "meo burgi de Dundee."

† See Ecclesiastical Antiquities, published by Mr James Chalmers.

CHAP. III.

SITUATION OF DUNDEE FAVOURABLE TO COMMERCE.—

ALEXANDER III. RENEWS ITS PRIVILEGES.—DIRS.—

CONTEST FOR THE CROWN.—JOHN BALIOL PREFER-

ED.—EDWRAD I. INVADES SCOTLAND.—DUNDEE IS

TAKEN.—WILLIAM WALLACE,—RECOVERS DUNDEE,

WHICH IS RETAKEN BY MORTON, AND RECOVERED BY

ALEXANDER SCRYMSEURE.

A long interruption of events occurs from the arrival of the Earl of Huntingdon, until the time of the dispute between Bruce and Baliol, for the crown. In the mean time, however, the favourable situation of the newly created burgh for commercial exertions, operating on the cupidity of its inhabitants, induced many to take up their residence within its walls, for the purpose of pursuing their various avocations with more success and security than they could do in the country. This, as it encreased the number of inhabitants, necessarily tended to the accumulation of wealth, and very little is hazarded in saying, that at this period, and long after, Dundee was the first town in the kingdom for wealth, population, and general consequence to the state; as at a period some hundreds of years subsequent, it only yielded to Edinburgh, which, when it became the permanent residence of royalty, soon exceeded all others. The encreasing consequence of Dundee, which, situated on an arm of the sea, on the east side of the kingdom, by which it had ready access to all the then marts and emporiums of commerce, attracted the at-

tention of Alexander III. who, in order to further the interests and encourage the exertions of the community, renewed and confirmed the privileges and immunities granted by his royal predecessors, which would not fail in producing a corresponding effect on the character of the town, and add new vigour to its commercial enterprises.

The most serious drawback which Dundee experienced in ancient times, arose out of the disputed succession to the crown, at the death of the infant queen Margaret, daughter of Eric, King of Norway, and niece of Alexander III. Margaret died at Orkney, while on her passage to take possession of her uncle's crown, which fatal circumstance brought no less than twelve competitors forward for the vacant throne ; but ten of them having very defective pretensions, the contest and competition lay wholly between John Baliol, the fourth in descent from David, Earl of Huntingdon, by his eldest daughter, and Robert Bruce, the third in descent from the Earl, by his second daughter. These two claimants were strongly supported in their respective claims by powerful factions, and as nothing but hostilities appeared to be the result of the vigorous prosecution of the claims of each, they agreed to refer the matter to the arbitration of Edward I. of England, and to abide by his decision. Edward, eagerly accepted of the office of arbiter, and appointed a time and place to hear the plea of each, and accordingly to award sentence ; but in the meantime, willing to avail himself of the opportunity to acquire the sovereignty of Scotland, which several of his predecessors had unsuccessfully endeavoured to obtain, he practiced upon

the easy nature of Baliol, who, more dazzled with the empty glitter of royalty, than anxious to possess an independent diadem, consented to hold his kingdom as a feudatory of Edward, who, on the other side, engaged to give him, at all hazards, possession of the crown of Scotland. Previous to this, Edward had made an attempt to subjugate Scotland to his power, by endeavouring to procure a marriage between his son, afterwards Edward II. and the niece of Alexander III. while she yet remained in Norway, with her father, Eric, or Haquin, as some have called him. In a parliament which was held at Brechin, Edward had a powerful faction, by whose exertions the proposed marriage was carried against all opposition, and which parliament or rather faction, appointed an ambassador to proceed to Norway, to notify to Eric, the acquiescence of the estates of Scotland, to the proposals made by Edward. Eric, cautiously avoided coming to any agreement with, or explicit expression of his sentiments, not pleased perhaps, that the person and interests of his daughter should go from under the shelter of her natural protector. The caution of the Norwegian monarch alarmed Edward; but he had no other remedy than patience, and before any other measures to induce compliance with his wishes could be adopted, the death of Margaret dissipated all his hopes of acquiring the power of lording over Scotland by a matrimonial connection. The competition for the succession which then arose brought the sceptre of Scotland almost within his grasp; for when the time arrived for the decision of the claims of the two competitors, Edward, by the mouth of Brabazon, Chief Justice of

England, declared for Baliol, prefacing this declaration with another in which he assumed to himself the superiority of Scotland, as lord paramount. Forseeing that these declarations would not be palatable to the Scots, Edward had prepared to compel agreement to them; for his armies already assembled on the borders, poured into Scotland to take possession of it for him as superior lord, and for Baliol, as king, and England's feudatory; but ere long he began to perceive that though the candidates for the crown were willing to receive him as superior lord, the nation at large was actuated by a spirit very different, and in consequence, he demanded to be put in possession of all the forts and places of strength in the kingdom. The candidates, and many of the nobility readily yielded their castles, in which English garrisons were placed; but Gilbert de Umfreville, who in right of his wife was Earl of Angus, refused to deliver up those of Dundee and Forfar, of which he was governor, upon account that as he had been entrusted with them, not by the king, but by the people of Scotland, he knew of no power in being that had a right to demand them.—These Castles, however, were rendered afterwards by Umfreville, upon Edward and the competitors for the crown entering into an obligation to indemnify him.*

In receiving a crown, Baliol found that a throne is not always formed of roses, and that the thorns are as plentiful as the flowers, and in his case more so. He found that his dignity was empty, and his power, a name to which insult upon insult was added, which at length provoked even his tame and servile spirit to

* Rym. Fed. ii. 531.

rebel against him who had conferred the shadow of royalty on him. Edward immediately marched his armies into Scotland, overran the greatest part of it, cruelly and murderously butchered the inhabitants, and carried away or destroyed all the public monuments that tended to establish the independency of the Scottish nation. Before Edward invaded Scotland, Baliol, smarting with the pangs of wounded honour and insulted pride, sent commissioners to France in *anno* 1295, to negotiate a treaty of offence and defence with that kingdom, and in order to make himself the more certain of effectual assistance from the French, the commissioners were charged with a secret treaty of family alliance, proposing that Edward, the eldest son of Baliol, should marry the daughter of Charles of Anjou, the king of France's brother. The second article of the treaty mentions the dowery of the French princess, and also the revenues of which, in conjunction with her husband, she should enjoy in Scotland, which were fifteen hundred pounds Sterling, two-thirds out of the rents of Baliol's lands in France, and the other third out of the proceeds of his lands in Scotland, and the Castellany of Dundee.

The invasion of the English soon stript Baliol of the ensigns of his mock royalty, by reducing the principal fortresses in the kingdom, which was attended with every circumstance of cruelty and horror. Amid the far spread torrent of desolation which poured along, Dundee did not escape the common fate. On the approach of Edward, the inhabitants, struck with the ruthless barbarities which marked his progress, and dreading to experience the same, deposited the most

valuable of their effects in the church, built by the Earl of Huntingdon, while numbers of the helpless and the timid fled to it as to a sanctuary, trusting that the reverence and respect due to religion would afford them protection while under its roof; but they were mistaken in their trust and disappointed in their hope. After making himself master of the town, after plundering the deserted houses of the inhabitants, Edward commanded fire to be set to the sanctuary of the refugees. In a short time the flames triumphed over the pile, while the agonising cries of the sufferers, mingled with the horrid crashes of timber and stones, made a lasting impression on the surviving inhabitants, as they remain an indelible stigma on the memory of the savage monster who caused them.

The barbarous proceedings of Edward made the Scots truly sensible of their deplorable condition. Their nobility had neither courage to undertake, nor strength to perform any enterprise of moment, and that liberty for which they had so long struggled, now seemed about to leave them for ever; when Sir William Wallace made his appearance on the hostile stage, and by a series of brilliant and successful exploits redeemed his country and prevented her becoming dependent on a foreign crown. An illustrious confraternity was soon formed of noblemen and gentlemen who were determined to achieve the emancipation of their country from the galling yoke of England, among whom we find Alexander Scrymgeour, ancestor of the Earl of Dundee. According to the metrical romance of Sir William Wallace, by Henry the Minstrel, Wallace, when about sixteen years of age, was sent to Dundee,

whose Grammar-school at that time, had attained a considerable degree of eminence, to acquire the scholastic knowledge of the times ; and while there, began his heroic career, by the death of Selby, son of the English governor of the town and castellan of its castle, who insulted him as one of mean birth, reproached him as a coward, and to crown all, assaulted him. The indignant Wallace, repelled the charges, and resented the assault of the hot-blooded Englishman ; and notwithstanding that Selby was surrounded by his friends and dependents, he left him prostrate on the ground, weltering in his blood, and gasping in the agonies of death, in expiation of his temerity. This occurred in the year 1295. Having mentioned Henry the Minstrel, it may not be amiss to quote what he has written of this circumstance. Wallace, he says,

Upon a day to Dundee he was send,
 Off cruelnes full little yai hym kend.
 Ye constable a felloun man of wer,
 Yat to ye Scotts he did full mekill der,
 Selbie he hecht, dispitfull and owtrage,
 A sone he had ner xx zer of age :
 Into ye toune he usyt ilka day,
 Thre men or four yar went with hym to play ;
 A hely schrew, wanton in his entent,
 Wallace he saw, and towart him he went ;
 Liklie he was, right bige, and weyle beseyne,
 Intill a wyde of gudly garmand greynne ;
 He callyt on hym, and said, yow Scott, abyde ;
 Quha dewill ye grathis in so gay a wyde ;
 Ane Ersche mantill it was yi kynd to wer,
 A Scotts thewittil under yi belt to ber,
 Rouch rowlyngs apon yi harlot fete—
 Giff me yi knyff, quhat dols wi get sa in fete ?

Till hym he zied, hys knyff to tak hym fra.
 Fast by the collar Wallace couth hym ta ;
 Undyr hys hand ye knyff he bradit owt,
 For all hys men yat semblyt hym about ;
 Bot help himself, he wist of no remede,
 Without reaskew he stykit him to dede.
 Ye squier fell—Of hym yar was na mar.
 Hys men folowed on Wallace wondyr sair ;
 The press was thik, and cummerit yaim full fast ;
 Wallace was spedy, and gretelye als agast ;
 Ye bludy knyff bar drawin in hys hand,
 He sparyt nane yat he befor hym fand.

Henry's Wallace, Book I. v. 202—233.

Wallace, apprehensive of danger, if he remained any longer in Dundee, where his enemies were so powerful, and also exasperated by the gallant deed of self-defence, which had deprived their governor of his son, departed from the town, and sought shelter in disguise and retirement ; while his active mind was constantly occupied in projecting schemes for the deliverance of his country. By sudden and occasional encounters, Wallace soon evinced himself a formidable enemy to the English. The fame of his achievements went abroad, and informed his countrymen that a deliverer had appeared ; and his rooted determination to assert the cause of his country with his latest breath, drew numbers of the nobility and gentry to fight under his banner, and to distinguish themselves, by their generous efforts in the cause of liberty and independence.

Under the guidance of such a gallant leader as Wallace, the Scots effaced the weakness of their former conduct, by reducing several fortresses possessed by the English. Animated with the hope of future successes, and flushed with recent victory, Wallace, with

his now numerous, and still encreasing forces, advanced in the summer of 1297, to invest Dundee. Reaching Clatto-moor, about five miles to the westward, he pitched his camp, according to tradition, on Clatto-hills, where a Roman force had, centuries before, done the same; while the necessary provision for his army, was in part, manufactured at the adjoining mill of Falaws. Leaving Clatto-hill, he advanced to Dundee, and sat down before it; but scarcely had he taken up his position, when he received information that the English were advancing in force upon Stirling. Relinquishing the siege of Dundee, he hastened to meet his opponents, who, on a sudden beheld him encamped with his army on the banks of the Forth, at Stirling, and ready to oppose their passage over that river. The English, however, attempted to make a passage, and when marching along the wooden bridge, to make good their attempt, a furious engagement ensued between the two armies, in which the invaders were repulsed, and ultimately defeated with great slaughter, on the 11th. September. The Scots acquired a vast booty, which dissipated the fear of a famine that was beginning to prevail, and strengthened their army by new accessions of their countrymen, who were all eager to share the honours and well-earned fame of the conquerors.—Wallace, intent upon the complete liberation of his country, spent no time in idleness. From Stirling, he impatiently retraced his steps, to renew the siege of Dundee; and with weapons still reeking with the blood of their fallen enemies, he, and his victorious bands presented themselves once more before its gates. The garrison, terrified at the re-appearance of their formi-

dable foes, rendered still more formidable by their recent victory, and unwilling to expose themselves to their fury, if exasperated by a useless holding out against them, surrendered the castle upon condition of having their lives spared. This convention, inglorious to them, prevented an assault, and the dastardly garrison departed for England.

Wallace now led his triumphant army into the country of his enemies ; and having penetrated as far southwards as he could prudently venture, returned back laden with plunder, after marking his unresisted progress, with desolation and woe. While absent on this foraging expedition, Morton, an English captain, took and garrisoned the castle of Dundee. Wallace, at his return from England, being informed of this circumstance, instantly proceeded against him. The siege was conducted, and prosecuted with all the ardour, that could be expected from the successful champions of liberty. Morton offered to surrender upon terms, but his offer was rejected with disdain ; nothing but the blood of the besieged would satisfy the indignant assailants, and the contest was continued with obstinate and unabating vigour. In the meantime, Edward I. having assembled a numerous army, again invaded Scotland, with a determination not to sheath his sword, until he had effected the complete subjugation of the kingdom. Wallace withdrew a number of his forces from Dundee, to oppose Edward, and left the remainder with Alexander Scrymseure, to reduce the castle. The siege was accordingly carried on with the utmost vigour by Scrymseure, being anxious to show himself worthy of the trust-reposed in him ; nor did his efforts

slacken until the persevering energy of the assailants had broken the strength, and overcome the obstinacy, of the besieged, who surrendered at discretion. Scrymseoure led Morton to Perth, where Wallace sentenced him to be hanged, which sentence was carried into execution. Constituting Alexander Scrymseoure, Constable of Dundee, by writ, dated at Torphichen, 29th. March, 1298;* he ordered the castle to be demolished, that it might no more prove a disadvantage to the inhabitants, nor a stronghold to shelter the unjust proceedings of English tyranny and usurpation.

After a variety of successes and reverses in the new invasion by the English, in course of which, Edward lodged one night, the 20th. of October, 1303, in Dundee, on his return from the north, where he had penetrated as far as Kinloss, in Moray; Wallace fell into the hands of his deadliest enemy, by the instrumentality of a Scotsman, a creature of the English, John Monteith. In London, by a cruel death, Sir William Wallace expiated his love for his country, and the crime of being the assertor, and defender of her cause, in many a day of peril and unparalleled trial.—August, 1305.

* This writ also contained the gift of six merks of land, in the *Campus Superior*, or Upper Field of Dundee, now Upper Dudhope. This writ was made use of by the enemies of Wallace, in the idiot cry which they made, that he aimed at the crown, in thus exercising its prerogative. Were the traitors ignorant, that as governor of the kingdom his authority was competent to issue the writ? No—but the people were; and by inflaming the public mind against him, they expected to get rid of his patriotism, which prevented the operation of their treason.

CHAP. IV. •

THE CORONATION OF ROBERT I.—DECLARATION OF THE CLERGY IN HIS FAVOUR.—RECOGNISES AND CONFIRMS THE PRIVILEGES OF DUNDEE.—DISPUTES BETWEEN THE BURGESSES AND CONSTABLE.—PRETENSIONS OF PERTH,—REFERRED TO, AND SETTLED BY THE REGENT.—FURTHER CHARTERS GRANTED.

Soon after the death of Wallace, Robert Bruce, grandson of that Robert who competed with the pusillanimous Baliol, was crowned at Scone, in the month of April, 1306, in which year, on the 15th. of March, Sir Rodolph de Dundee, did homage to Edward I., for lands which he possessed in Perthshire; but who this Rodolph was, is now unknown, neither does it matter much, as the memory of a traitor is not deserving of remembrance. In the year 1308, a council of the Bishops, declared Robert to be the true heir of the crown, and by their declaration, they accepted him as lawful king. This declaration was followed by another in the next year, being the sentiments of the whole body of the Clergy, as expressed in a general national council, held in the Church of the Minorite Friars at Dundee. The declaration follows:—

To all good Christians to whose knowledge these presents shall come: The Bishops, Abbots, Priors, and the rest of the Clergy within the Kingdom of Scotland, Greeting: Be it known to you, that when there was a controversy between Lord John Baliol,

late King of Scotland, *de facto*, advanced by the King of England, and the deceased Lord Robert Bruce, of worthy memory, and grandfather of the present King Robert, which of them was nearest in blood to inherit, and reign over the people of Scotland; the loyal people, without hesitation, did always maintain, as they did understand from their forefathers and predecessors, and were firmly persuaded that the said Lord Robert, the grandfather, was, after the decease of King Alexander, and of his niece,* the daughter of the king of Norway, the true heir, and should have been preferred to the crown before all others. But the enemy of mankind sowing tares, and by sundry devices and contrivances of the competitors, which are too long to rehearse, the affair took another turn; and by the injury done to him, and the want of the royal dignity, from that time heavy calamities befel the kingdom of Scotland and its inhabitants, as repeated experience, the best school-master, hath already manifestly demonstrated.

Wherefore, the people and commonalty of the kingdom of Scotland, harassed with many stinging hardships, perceiving that the said Lord John was, for sundry causes, made captive by the King of England, imprisoned, and deprived of the kingdom and people; and that the kingdom of Scotland was betrayed by him, and brought into bondage; was destroyed by huge devastation, watered by the bitterness of frequent griefs, become desolate for want of good government, exposed to all dangers, and left as a prey; and that the people were spoiled of their goods, and were by war tormented, captivated, put in bonds and im-

* *Nepotis* in the original, *Vide*, Anderson's Scot. Indep.

prisoned, and were oppressed, subjected, and enslaved by horrid butcheries of the innocent, and by continual burnings, and upon the very brink of perpetual ruin, unless, by Divine Providence, some speedy expedient had been found, for repairing of a kingdom so defaced and desolate, and restoring its government.

By the wisdom of the great King, by whom Kings reign, and Princes decree Judgment, when the people were not able longer to endure so many, and so great heavy afflictions, more bitter than death itself, so frequently befalling them in their persons, and in their goods, through want of a faithful captain and leader; the people, by the favour of Heaven, agreed upon the said Lord Robert, now King, in whom the right of his father and grandfather to the aforesaid kingdom, by the judgment of the people, doth yet remain, and continue entire; and by the knowledge and consent of the said people and commonalty, he is assumed to be King, that he may reform what is disorderly in the kingdom, and that he may correct what is amiss, and that he may direct what is wanting; and being by their authority advanced to the crown, he is solemnly made King of Scotland, with whom all people will live and die, as with one who, by the favour of God, being enabled to resist all wrong, did, by his sword, repair a kingdom so much defaced and ruined; as many former Princes and Kings of Scotland, in ancient times had by their swords restored the kingdom, when lost gained back, and maintained it; as is more fully to be seen in the ancient records of the great actions of the Scots, and the bloody wars of the Picts against the Britons, and of the Scots against the Picts, driven out of

their kingdom, with many others of old, put to flight, vanquished, and expelled by war, do fully testify.

If, on the other hand, any shall claim right to the said kingdom, by any deeds sealed in former times, containing the consent of the people and commonalty, be it known, that all these were only deeds extorted by Force and Violence, against which, there could then be no resistance; and by many threats of torture, and divers other terrors, which even might distract the spirits of the best of men, and befall persons of the most composed minds.

Wherefore, we, the aforesaid Bishops, Abbots, Priors, and the rest of the Clergy, knowing these things to be confirmed truths, and heartily approving them, have made our fealties to the said Lord Robert, our illustrious King; and we hereby acknowledge; and profess, that the like is due hereafter by our successors to him and his heirs, and in sign, testimony, and approbation of all, and sundry, the premisses—we being neither compelled, seduced, nor misled—but freely of our own accord, have hereto set our seals.

Given in a general national council of Scotland, holden in the Church of the Minorites of Dundee, the 24th. day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1309, and of our King's reign, the fourth year.*


That this declaration would operate in favour of Robert, any one the least acquainted with the influence which the Clergy exercised over the people, will easily conceive; and the attaching of the clergy to his interest, which, from the beginning, formed a part of his policy, was one great cause of acquiring the affec-

* Annals of Scotland,—Appendix, 1792

tions of the people. Though the commencement of the reign of Robert was peculiarly unfortunate, and distressing, his natural intrepidity and invincible perseverance, enabled him to surmount all the difficulties which environed and pressed on him. Early in the year 1313, his brother, prince Edward, reduced Dundee to his obedience, which had again been occupied by the English; and the field of Bannockburn, in the following year, gave him the undisputed sovereignty of all Scotland. After restoring the monarchy to its former lustre, and establishing himself upon the throne of his ancestors, Robert visited the different districts of his kingdom, rectifying and correcting the disorders that a state of almost incessant war had introduced. In the eighth year of his reign, which answers to *anno* 1314, we find him residing in Dundee, exercising the best prerogative of royalty,—the dispensation of benevolence. While here, among other gifts, he bestowed the keeping of the forest of Stocket, on the borough of Aberdeen, the charter of which is dated at Dundee, 24th. October, of that year. Some considerable time after this, we find him at the Abbey of Arbroath, still employed in rectifying the abuses which had crept in, and flourished by indulgence. At this time, the burghesses of Dundee, finding themselves destitute of every record, that gave evidence of their privileges, which they had enjoyed from the munificence of former sovereigns, in consequence of their total destruction by the English, made application to Robert, that the rights granted them by his predecessors might be recognised. Willing to redress the grievances of his subjects, and anxious to ascertain the privileges sought

to be recognised, a commission was issued, the translation of which is:—

Robert, by the grace of God, King of Scots, to all our good subjects to whom these present letters shall come, Greeting. Know ye that we have appointed Bernard, by the grace of God, Abbot of Arbroath, our Chancellor, and Alexander Fraser, our Chamberlain, our beloved and faithful lieutenants, to recognise the liberties which the burgesses of Dundee had, and possessed in the time of Alexander, King of Scots, of blessed memory, our predecessor last deceased, and of other kings of Scots, our predecessors; and to make return to us and to our council, of such things as shall be recognised and found by them in the premisses. Wherefore we charge and command you, that you wait upon, and make answer to our foresaid Chancellor, and Chamberlain, as holding our place in the premisses. Witness myself, at Arbroath the 22nd. day of June, in the 20th. year of our reign, [1326.]

The two commissioners accordingly, repaired to Dundee; and on the day after the nativity of St. John the Baptist, in the year 1327, examined on oath, the following persons: Alexander Straton, William de Strabrot, David de Inverpeffer, Patrick de Ogilvie, Henry de Fithie, Patrick de Strivelin, James de Straton, John Tremlay, Duncan , Adam de Pilmor; and besides these, many respectable burgesses of Berwick, Aberdeen, St. Andrew's, Forfar, Arbroath, and of Montrose; and found full and complete evidence, that the Burgesses of Dundee, enjoyed in the times of former kings, the same liberties of buying and selling,

by land or water, with those of any other, the most distinguished or favoured town in Scotland.

On this recognition, Robert granted to Dundee an infestment and charter, dated at Edinburgh, on the 14th. March, in the 22nd. year of his reign. The first sentence, which mentions the possession of its rights in the time of William, and the conveyance of the town to his brother, the Earl of Huntingdon, in the translation from the Latin, runs:—Robert, by the grace of God, King of Scots, to all good men in his country, Greeting. Know ye, that we have by this present charter, granted and confirmed to our burgesses of the burgh of Dundee, to their heirs and assigns, and to their successors for ever, all the liberties and rights which they possessed in the time of Lord William, King of Scots, of blessed memory, before the said William conferred the said burgh on his brother David.

Before this time that Robert bestowed this favour on Dundee, and while residing in the town, as already mentioned, he issued a commission appointing Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, Lord of Walls, Annan, and Man; Dr. James Dun, Archdeacon of St. Andrew's; Dr. Adam Murray, and Walter Tyntham, Canon of Glasgow; Ambassadors for renewing with Charles the Fair, King of France, the ancient league between Scotland and France. The commission bears date at Dundee, 20th. April, 1326. At this time, and after, Dundee along with Edinburgh, Perth, and Aberdeen, had the honour of being security for the performance of national treaties.

The following anecdote is related by Fordun. In the year 1341, the castle of Edinburgh, which was in

possession of the English, was recovered from them by a stratagem of William Bullock, a Scotified Englishman. Bullock, having agreed with Walter Curry, a shipmaster belonging to Dundee, to aid and assist his design, Curry received on board his ship, Douglas, called the Knight of Liddesdale, with some other leaders, and a chosen band of two hundred resolute men. With this company, Curry proceeded to the road of Leith, and dropping his anchor there, at a convenient time conveyed his company to the land, and going on shore himself, pretended to be an English skipper, having a cargo of wine and provisions to dispose of; which, reaching the ears of the Governor of the castle, Curry agreed to furnish the garrison with whatever should be required. Having brought his barrels and hampers to the gate of the castle, Curry suddenly threw them down, blocked up the entrance, killed the sentinels, and gave the signal agreed on before with Bullock. Douglas and his companions who were lurking near, instantly rushed forward, overpowered and expelled the garrison, and took possession of the castle.

War raging betwixt Scotland and England, David II. headed his forces in an inroad into the territory of his enemies; but happening to be taken prisoner, the English armies were poured into Scotland, and nothing scarcely could arrest their progress. At length a negotiation was opened and a treaty concluded at Newcastle, 13th. July, 1354, for the release of the king. The ransom was fixed at 90,000 merks sterling; and for the payment of it, as well as for the observance of the treaty then concluded, the merchants and burghesses of Dundee, Edinburgh, Perth, and Aberdeen

were taken bound for themselves, and for all the merchants in Scotland, independent of the other securities which were required.

This treaty, however, was not executed, and England afterwards demanded an additional 10,000 merks, to the 90,000 formerly agreed on, making in all, 100,000 for the ransom of the king. To this demand, a parliament held at Edinburgh, 26th. September, 1357, acceded; and to the payment of which, the Clergy, Nobility, and Burgesses of the kingdom, bound themselves. Commissioners were appointed to negotiate the King's release, among whom, were the delegates to the number of eleven, who represented Edinburgh, Dundee, Perth, and Aberdeen, in that parliament. The treaty was concluded on the 3rd. October, in that same year, by which David regained his liberty, and returned home, after a captivity of somewhat more than eleven years.

On the 20th. January, 1358, David, willing to show his gratitude to the citizens of Dundee, for what they had done to procure his freedom, gave them a new charter, confirming all their former privileges and immunities, and conferring more. This charter, which erected the town and royalty into a sheriffdom, independent on the authority of the Sheriff of Angus, was confirmed in 1642, by the Great Charter of Charles I. The liberties of Dundee, ascertained by the charter of David, were extensive; as Cupar-in-Angus, Kettins, Kirriemuir, and Alyth, were prohibited holding markets, and all persons discharged under the highest penalties from attending them, these places being declared to be within the liberties of Dundee.

These privileges lavished with such profusion, shews the estimation in which Dundee was held by our ancient sovereigns; but they soon became a bone of contention between the Scrymseoures of Craigie,* (who held the hereditary dignity, and office of Constable of Dundee,) and the burgesses, who were often subjected to the operations of their tyrannical measures and ambitious designs. The extent of the Constable's authority over the burgesses had not hitherto been accurately defined, and several attempts to ascertain that point, had been attended with disorderly and tumultuous results. The provost, bailies, and burgesses, anxious for peace and tranquility, to prevent any farther hostile commotions, entered into an agreement with Sir James Scrymseoure, then Constable, in *anno* 1389, which apparently restored harmony and quiet. The articles of agreement respected the regulations of the annual markets, the renunciation of the vexatious rights which the Constable claimed, of judging alone in the criminal affairs of the burgesses; the investigation of any flagrant crime committed during the Fair, being agreed upon to be done, and the punishment to be awarded by the Constable, in conjunction with the bailies on the Castle-hill.

This dissension, which at last appeared to terminate in general concord and orderly government, was followed by a furious dispute, that broke out between the citizens of Perth, and those of Dundee, attended with

* The Scrymseoures have been improperly designed of Dudhope, which came into their possession only in 1495, upwards of a hundred years after this dispute, at which time they were possessed of lands in various parts of the kingdom. At the time of this dispute, part of the lands of Craigie, adjoining the town, was theirs—I have therefore designed them accordingly.

the bitterest animosity, and sometimes even with blood. The circumstances which originated this dispute are unknown ; but the avowed causes were rank and precedence in conventions, and the limits of their respective ports on the Tay. The inhabitants of Perth maintained, that their port included the whole river, and, very modestly, in consequence, concluded that no ship adventuring in the water of Tay, within Drumlay, ought to break bulk until it reached the bridge of Perth. This assertion, with the grounds upon which it was founded, mocked the judgment of some persons, who wished, and who had done their utmost to get the dispute amicably adjusted; and the contending parties came to the determination to have recourse to Robert, Duke of Albany, Regent of the kingdom, during the greater part of the reign of Robert III. and his council, to decide the question at issue. Before them the pretensions of Perth were warmly urged and insisted on by their advocate ; but he was opposed by the advocate of Dundee, with so much force and weight of argument, that the Regent and his council were induced to give judgment in favour of the latter. The decision is dated, in the Friar-church, at Edinburgh, on the 19th. May, 1402, and is expressed in the following simple, but energetic terms:—

We pronounce, determine, and decretis, that the burch and burchesses of Dundie, and yair successoris, have freedom to by ony schip or schippis yat come in the water of Tay, on a venture, yat lykes to lois at yair heaven, notagainstandand ony privileges aladgat befoir us in the contrair, throuch the procurators of the burch of Perth. Quhairfore, we put silence to yame of Perth,

and to yair successoris for evirmair. In witnes of quhilckis thingis we have gart set our saill harto, day, year, and place aforesaidis.

In the year 1454, the Earl of Crawford, better known by the name, *Earl Beardie*, having incurred the displeasure of the king,—James II. for being concerned in some treasonable practices with the Douglasses, took the opportunity of meeting the king as he was passing through Angus, to the north ; but the place is not mentioned by Pitscottie, my authority, (who gives a long and circumstantial detail of what occurred,) and threw himself at the king's feet, imploring his mercy and forgiveness for what he had done. James' attendants joined their entreaties to those of the suppliant, who, being received into favour, conveyed the whole party to his castle of Finhaven, and sumptuously entertained them for three days. Not long after his restoration to favour, the Earl sickened, of what was called the hot fever ; and being conveyed to the family residence in Dundee, called the Earl's Lodging, there died, and was pompously interred in the family-vault, in the cemetery of the Grey Friars, in the same town.

In the year 1458, James II. confirmed the privileges of Dundee, and ratified the agreement made between Sir James Scrymseoure and the burgesses, respecting the power and authority of the Constable.

About 1440, says Lindsay of Pitscottie, whose antiquated orthography is retained,—thair was ane brigant tane with his hail familie, quho hauntet ane place in Angus. This mischievous man had an execrable faschion to tak all young men, and children aither, he

could steal away quietlie, or tak away without knowledge, and eat thame, and the younger they war, esteemed them more tender and delitious. For the quhilk caus and dampnable abuse, he, with his wayff and bairnies, were all brunt, except one young wench of ane yeir old, wha was saiffed, and brought to Dundie, quhair shoe was brought vp and fostered, and quhan shoe cam to ane vomanes yeires, shoe was condemned and brunt quick for that cryme. It is said, that when shoe was cuming to the place of execution, thair gathered ane hudge multitud of people, and speciallie of vomen, cursing her that shoe was so unhappie, to committ so damnable deidis. To quhom she turned about with an ireful countenance, saying, Quhairfoir chyd yea with me, so as if I had committed an vnworthie act? Give me credence, and trow me, if yea had experience of eating men and vomenis flesch, yea wold think it so delitious that yea would nevir forbear it agane. So, bot ony signe of repentance this vnhappie traitour died in the sight of the people.* This execution is said to have taken place before the old town-house, in the Seagate.

In anno 1489, an expedition fitted out in England, under the orders of Stephen Bull, to operate against Scotland, was met by Andrew Wood, the celebrated Scottish naval commander. A battle ensued, in which the squadron of Bull was defeated and captured.—Wood carried his prizes into Dundee, the battle having been fought off the mouth of Tay, near the Inchcape, or Bell Rock. The dead were interred at Dundee,

* Pitcottie's Chronicles, I. 164, 8vo. Ed. 1814.

and the wounded carefully attended to, by the medical men of the town.

In the twenty-fourth year of his reign, James IV. gave a charter to the town, confirming all the privileges bestowed on it by his predecessors.

The following anecdote is related by Pitscottie, which is given in his own simple language, as illustrative of the amusements of the times to which it refers.

In this year, [1528,] came an Inglisch ambassadour out of Ingland, callit lord Williame, ane bischope, and vther gentlmen, to the number of thrie scoir horsis, quhilkis war all able wailed gentlmen, for all kynd of pastime, as schotting, louping, wrastling, runing, and casting of the stane. Bot they war weill assayed in all these or they went home, and that be their awin provocatioun, and almost evir tint quhill, at the last the kingis mother favoured the Inglisemen becaus shoe was the king of Inglandis sister; and, thairfoir, shoe tuik an waigeour of archerie vpon the Inglischmenis handis, controur the king, hir sone, and ony half duzoun Scottisemen, aither noblmen, gentlmen, or yeamanes, that so mony Inglischmen sould schott againes thame, at reveris, buttis, or prick bonnett. The king heiring of this bonspeill of his mother, was weill content. So thair was laid ane hundreth crounes, and ane tune of wyne pandit on everie syd. The ground was chosin in St. Andrew's; the Scottis archeris was thrie landit gentlmen, and thrie yeamanes, to witt, David Weimes of that Ilk, David Arnott of that Ilk, and Mr. Johne Wedderburne, Viccar of Dundie. The yeamanes was Johne Thomsone, in Leith, Stevin Tabroner, and Alexander Baillie, who was ane pyper, and

schott vondrous neir, and wan the vaigour from the Inglismen, and thairafter went into the toun and maid ane banquet to the king and queine, and the Inglisch ambassadour, with the whole two hundreth crounes, and the two tunes of wyne.*

In the same year the king, says Pitscottie, "passed to the Illes, and their punished theife and river, condinglie;" and thence passed to the south, for the same purpose, commanding certain great men on the borders, to enter themselves in ward, among which, the laird of Johnston, and Mark Kerr, were warded in Dundee.

In the same year, James V. and his queen, attended by the Archbishop of Glasgow, the Bishop of Caithness, and a numerous train of noblemen and gentlemen, made a progress through the kingdom, and were magnificently entertained, say the chroniclers, by the town of Dundee, for six days; at which time, the Earl of Errol, by the consent and concurrence of the king, was married to the eldest sister of the Earl of Lenox, by the Archbishop of Glasgow, thus adding to the joy and festivities of the royal visit on the 5th. of August.

* Pitscottie, II. 347, Ed. quoted before.

CHAP. V.

THE BEGINNING OF THE REFORMATION.—MR. WISHART
 PREACHES AT DUNDEE,—IS DISMISSED FROM THE
 TOWN.—THE PLAGUE.—MR. WISHART RETURNS.—
 THE REGENT AND CARDINAL BEATON VISIT DUNDEE.
 —MARTYRDOM OF WISHART, AND DEATH OF BEATON.
 —SUPPORTERS OF THE REFORMATION.—VICAR OF
 DUNDEE,—HIS WRITINGS.

HAVING taken a hasty view of the most remarkable transactions that have happened in Dundee, or with which it was connected, for upwards of fourteen centuries, we are now arrived at the important era, when the Reformation from Popery began to dawn on Scotland. An event of so high moment, in every point of view, involved in its consequences every district, and interested every person in the kingdom; and to the honour of the inhabitants of Dundee, it is recorded, that they were among the first to reject the authority, and to pull from their shoulders the oppressive trappings of Romish degradation. It has been remarked, that the Scottish church was the last to own the power of papal tyranny and supremacy in all its latitude; nor did a long time elapse, before she shook off, and shook completely off its debasing influence, and refined herself into a being as different from the brooding and deformed incubus that paralysed and bound her energies to earth, as any two things can possibly be. That there was a predisposition among the people, to free themselves from the galling yoke that oppressed them,

is indisputable, and a weighty debt of gratitude is due to the memory of those great and energetic minds that availed themselves of the popular predisposition to overturn the monstrous system of mumming lumber, and shiver it in pieces. Numerous and barbarous efforts were made by the supporters and abettors of the declining monster; but instead of propping up their idol, these efforts had a contrary operation, and hastened its downfall. In Dundee, the winning grace, majestic and persuasive power of the preaching of Mr. George Wishart, first infused into the minds of the inhabitants, that zeal for religion by which they were afterwards, and their descendants, for a long series of years, so peculiarly distinguished. He was a man respectable by his birth, and eminent for his extraordinary capacity and endowments. His piety was unaffected and exemplary; his learning profound, and his acquirements extensive; his eloquence graceful and commanding; and his intrepidity, rising with every opposition from the enemies of truth, manly, and such as became the christian,—in short, every action in which he engaged, was suitable to his profession, such as became the servant of heaven and the herald of peace. His uncommon accomplishments, combined with a strong, active, and energetic zeal, would have pronounced him a great man among the most enlightened; but to an ignorant people, just emerging from the mists of error, and darkness of superstition, he was naturally, and almost unavoidably, a prophet. The mild doctrines of the Reformed preacher, were calculated to produce a great effect, in contradistinction of the tenets held by those of the Romish communion;

which, turning upon the themes of human merits, worship of relics, and a thousand other gulling fooleries, besides their incessant cravings for money, without which, nothing, not even in the way of salvation, could be done, could not fail of attracting the attention of the most illiterate, and of leading them to compare the merits of the two opposing principles, and by consequence, to conclusions by no means favourable to the pretensions of the advocates of papal supremacy and divine right of consigning to damnation, all those who were better than, or differed from themselves. Roman catholicism brooks no superior, suffers no equal, nor allows a competitor ; and though now much limited in power, in spirit still remains the same,—the same narrow, bigotted, unaccommodating, overbearing, and besotted power that it ever was.

Mr. Wishart began his ministry at Dundee, with public lectures on the epistle of St. Paul to the Romans, which were attended with the most flattering success. This was to be expected, the more especially that the people had never before heard the glad tidings of salvation, but through a perverted channel ; nor ever had before enjoyed an opportunity of listening to the doctrine of the cross. The public ministrations of the gospel soon became popular, and were attended by crowded audiences, of all ranks and conditions of the inhabitants. The fooleries of Rome, the wretched counterpart of theatrical grimace, began to lose their effect, which alarmed the Romish clergy, who, observing the enthusiastic audiences of the man who pointed out the true and only way to bliss, foresaw the approaching desertion of their churches, and the con-

sequent privation of the gains of their juggling, if the gospel-preacher was not speedily silenced, began to form schemes for his destruction. Cardinal Beaton, at that time the ecclesiastical head of Scotland, was of a temper the most vicious and brutal, to whom the work of persecution was congenial; him therefore the priests acquainted with the success of Mr. Wishart's labours. Influenced by the Cardinal, Robert Mill, who is characterised as a man of great authority in the town, being probably one of the Magistrates,* gave the preacher a charge, in name of the Queen and Governor, to trouble the people no more with his preaching, which charge was given by Mill, one day as the sermon was concluded. Upon receiving this charge, Mr. Wishart remained silent for a short space, then looking first to heaven, and next to his audience, with a mingled emotion of sorrow and compassion, he addressed them with a solemn and impressive tone, in the following words:—

God is my witness that I never minded your trouble, but your comfort, yea, your trouble is more grievous to me than it is to yourselves; but sure I am, to reject the word of God, and drive away his messenger, is not the way to save you from trouble, but to bring you into it. When I am gone, God will send you messengers who will not be afraid either of burning or of banishment. I have, at the hazard of my life, remained among you, preaching the word of salvation, and now, since yourselves refuse me, I must leave my inno-

* In the following series of Acts of Town-Council, the name of a Robert Mill occurs as one of the Bailies, particularly in the sederunt, 11th. January, 1551,—Robertum Mill, who in all probability is the same who is mentioned in the text.

cence to be declared by God. If it be long well with you, I am not led by the Spirit of Truth, and if unexpected trouble come upon you, remember this is the CAUSE, and turn to God by repentance, for he is merciful.

After delivering himself in this manner, Mr. Wishart descended from the place where he had preached, when the Earl Marischall, and several other noblemen who were present during the sermon, earnestly entreated him to accompany them to the north; but, excusing himself, and thanking them for their kind attention to him, he departed from the town with intention to proceed to the west country.

Shortly after his departure, the town was visited by that scourge of mankind, the pestilence. Its depopulating and contagious influence spread from house to house, and from street to street, until the whole town was involved in one general calamity, inasmuch that the mortality seemed incredible. The ghastly father, with the king of terrors lurking in his haggard countenance, looked upon his afflicted children whose convulsive groans and agonising cries portended their approaching dissolution, while his own sufferings were increased by his inability to lessen theirs. The shrieks and incoherent exclamations of the delirious,—at one time enumerating the names of departed friends, and at another, calling upon death to terminate their sufferings, increased the horrors of the scene. Mothers grasping the bloated forms of their infants, and they in turn clinging to the breasts of their inanimate mothers, formed a spectacle too much for human nature to endure. Death lorded over all. The palace

of the noble, the cottage of the hind, and the hovel of the beggar, alike gave evidence of his awful visitation and immediate presence. Information of this dreadful calamity being conveyed to Mr. Wishart, his heart was deeply affected with the deplorable situation of those he had so recently left in health and prosperity ; and instantly resolved to return to them, to comfort them in their distress, and to pour the balm of heavenly consolation into their wounded and afflicted bosoms.

On the day after his return, he gave intimation that he was to preach, and to avoid the inconvenience and pressure of a promiscuous assembly, he chose the east-gate, or Cowgate Port, as the fittest situation from which to address the people. This situation was not only fittest, but most convenient also, as that portion of the community which laboured under the contagion was accommodated with lodgings of booths, and temporary erections of wood without the gate, which, being kept locked, prevented the uninfected coming in contact with the diseased. Standing on the top of the arched gateway, which still remains,—being lately repaired,—a monument to the affectionate concern and labours of love of the preacher, and with which, his name is still gratefully associated, he had the sick upon one side of him, and the healthy on the other. On this memorable occasion, he took his text from Psalm cvii. 20. “ He sent his word and healed them, and delivered them from their destruction.” By a warm and animating discourse on the dignity and excellency of the word of God, the judgments that inevitably follow those who contemn it, and the readiness of God to pardon such as sincerely turn from their sins, he so

comforted the people, particularly the afflicted, who hung upon his speech and devoured every word he uttered with so much avidity that they imagined themselves blest, if they should die assisted and attended in their parting moments by such a minister. Forcibly impressed with this imagination, they earnestly besought his presence with them during the continuance of the plague, a request ardently urged and supported by affection to his person, which his love for them, and anxiety for their welfare, induced him readily to grant. He preached often, and while he exhorted them to seek the bread of life, he unweariedly administered relief to the poor, at the hazard of his own life, and comforted them with the consolations of religion. Availing himself of every opportunity that occurred, he exerted and exercised his benevolence with a tenderness and affability, that demonstrated the lively concern which he felt for their temporal as well as for their spiritual interests. His generosity, his affection, his self-denial, knew no limit, and the exercise of them now, how gratifying, how disinterested, how christian! A short time before, he had been compelled to leave the town, by that furious and bloody enemy of good and good men, Beaton; now, without being sent for, he visits the inhabitants in their distress, associates himself with the infected, encourages them to place their dependance upon God, and under his blessing, proves their deliverer.

Notwithstanding the unceasing exercise of these good offices in which he was daily employed, nothing less than the blood of this admirable man could satisfy the bigotry of his inveterate pursuers, the clergy, and

their more inveterate head, Beaton. The purity of his life and manners, the exalted dignity of the truths he preached, and his constant exercises in the works of christian charity and benevolence, were standing reproaches to the dissolute and debauched lives, the lying legends, and selfishness of the priests, and formed a contrast so plain, so evident, and clear, that every one, but those who wilfully shut their eyes, could see it. To cut off Mr. Wishart, and to gratify his ferocity, Beaton, acquired the willing assistance of an infamous wretch of his own vocation, John Wighton, a *priest*, who, with all the readiness of fanatic zeal, and with all the fury of enraged bigotry, closed with a proposal made him, by Beaton, to assassinate this great pillar of the Reformation. In order to effect his atrocious purpose, Wighton placed himself at the bottom of the Cowgate-Port, with a dagger concealed under his gown, intending to make the attempt as Mr. Wishart ended his sermon; expecting to escape among the crowd, after he had dipped his unhallowed hands in innocent blood. In the delirium of anticipation of possessing the gifts and preferments promised as the rewards of his villany, he betrayed himself by mingling in his countenance evident indications of internal perturbation and disquietude, with those of joy. Mr. Wishart observing the tumultuous agitation of the villain, as he descended the steps, from the top of the gate, asked him what he intended to do, and instantly laid hold of the hand which grasped the dagger, and wrested it from him. The design of this fiend of darkness was apparent, and deprived of the weapon by which he meant to execute his murderous purpose,

confessed the whole design. The assembled multitude, struck with astonishment at the disclosure of such a piece of villany, and exasperated with the audacity of the self-convicted criminal, prepared to make him suffer a punishment equal to his crime, while the sick, without the gate, excited by the general fermentation within, were rushing forward to lend their feeble aid, to drag the wretch to a death as cruel as it was well merited; when the benevolent, the mild, forgiving object of so much solicitude, took the priest in his arms, and cried out to the enraged people, that the object of their vengeance had done him no injury; but only had shewn what was to be feared in time coming, and such as should injure the one, would injure the other also.

This mild and forgiving proceeding, and the veneration they had for Mr. Wishart, in some degree abated the almost uncontrollable indignation of the people, so that the sacerdotal culprit was permitted to live, without enduring punishment; but was compelled to seek for shelter to his shaven and degraded head in another place, being driven with ignominy and contempt from the scene of his intended tragedy.

This is one instance of what a priest can be brought to do, and if more be wanting, look abroad through all the Catholic world, turn up the histories of former ages, and also of recent times, and they will be found innumerable. "Who," asks the Bishop of Landaff, in his *Considerations*, &c.—"Who was it that crucified the Saviour of the world, for attempting to reform the religion of his country? The Jewish *priesthood*. Who was it that drowned the altars of their idols with the blood of Christians, for attempting to abolish Pagan-

ism? The Pagan *priesthood*. Who was it that persecuted to flames and death, those who in the time of Wickliffe, and his followers, laboured to reform the errors of Popery? The Popish *priesthood*. Who was it, and who is it, that both in England and Ireland, since the Reformation,—but I check my hand, unwilling to reflect upon the dead, or to exasperate the living.”

The pestilence, which raged with such fury before Mr. Wishart's return, now ceased, and after taking an affectionate leave of the inhabitants, he prepared to go to Edinburgh, where he had engaged to meet the gentlemen of the west country.

In the meantime, Beaton accompanied the Regent in his visit to several places, under the pretence of conciliating the animosities, and quelling the seditions of the people; but in fact, to indulge his brutal propensities, and to gratify his hellish desires with the condemnation and the dying agonies of those who had embraced the Reformation, and thrown off the galling and debasing yoke of Rome. In Perth, they condemned and caused five men to be executed for eating flesh on a prohibited day; and a woman who refused to invoke the assistance of the Virgin Mary, while in travail, they ordered to be thrown into a pool of water and drowned,—*

* These offenders were Robert Lamb, William Anderson, James Ranald, James Hunter, James Finlayson, and Helen Stark, his wife.

Lamb's crime was the interrupting one Spence, a Friar, who, in a sermon preached by him at Perth, insisted that no man could be saved except he prayed to the saints.

The offence of Ranald, Anderson, and Finlayson, was, of a jocular character; but exceedingly heinous and sacrilegious in the eyes of their Reverences, as well as annoying. Having procured a pair of

unhappy times, when those in power could commit murder with impunity, and at their pleasure ! Visiting Dundee in the course of their bloody peregrinations, they punished in the severest manner all who were found guilty of reading the New Testament, every copy of which, that they could find, being committed to the flames. In this work they were willingly aided by the ignorant prejudices of the priests, who maintained that the New Testament was lately written by Martin Luther, and that the Old Testament was the only scripture people ought to read. Agreeable to this, was the charge preferred against Norman Galloway, Vicar of Dollar. " Heretic," cried his accuser, addressing him in mockery of a trial, " knowis thou that it is contrair to our actis, to have an new testament in Inglis, quhilk is enough to burne the for."* Truly was it said that the New Testament was contrary to their acts, for as its doctrines were hostile to the love and pursuit of worldly riches and pleasures,—to the pomp and circumstance of place and state, to which the clergy were so inordinately attached ; they dreaded no-

ram's horns, and the tail of a cow, and procured admission into the church of the Observant Friary, under what pretence is not known ; but assuredly, not by disclosing their purpose, they nailed the horns to the head of the statue of St. Francis, and affixed the cow's tail to his —, a good practical joke, which cost them dear. They were also accused of having eaten a goose, on All-Hallow's eve. Hunter is characterised, by Archbishop Spottiswood, as a " simple man," and suffered for keeping company with the others.

Finlayson's wife's offence was no less heinous, for being in labour, she was requested to call upon the Virgin for assistance, which she refused, aggravating the crime of her refusal, by the horrid blasphemous assertion, that she only would call upon Almighty God, who alone could aid her. Spence, the Friar, was the accuser of the whole.

* Pitscottie, II. 356.

thing so much as a discovery of their mean, sordid, and sensual practices, and that the Master they pretended to serve, wrought as a carpenter, was low in the estimation of men, and destitute of a shelter to his head; and hence the prohibition of his Testament, by their acts. Besides having in his possession an English testament, the Vicar of Dollar was married, a crime the most flagrant, damning, and unpardonable in a priest, being a state prohibited also by their acts; but as Pit-scottie pertinently remarks on the heavenly holiness and angelic purity of Mother Church, "if he had had a thousand whores he had never been quarrelled."

After finishing their persecutions at Dundee, the Regent and Cardinal returned to Perth, whence they went to St. Andrew's, to spend the Christmas holidays, and afterwards proceeded to Edinburgh, where they held an ecclesiastical convention, for the purpose of devising schemes for the suppression of heresy,—to exterminate the professors of the Reformation. In the midst of their discussions, information was conveyed to them, that Mr. Wishart was at Ormiston, under the protection of the proprietor, John Cockburn, a few miles distant from the city. A party of horsemen was immediately despatched to apprehend him; but Cockburn refused to deliver up his guest. Information of this was given to Beaton, who, impatient for his prey, set off himself at midnight, and seizing his victim, brought him to Edinburgh, and in a few days hurried him to St. Andrew's. On the first of March, *anno* 1546, every preparation was completed for the murder of this excellent man. He was led from his prison, amid the triumph and insults of his shaven-headed

and bare-footed enemies, clustering around him, and heaping on him every kind of indignity. He was fastened to the stake, where, with the most intrepied and christian fortitude, he resigned his soul to his God, and his body to the flames. He that has lived well, cannot die ill, says Fordun, with reference to the death of Alexander III., and truly may the observation be applied to Mr. Wishart. While the lordly and indurated savage who condemned him, feasted his barbarian eyes with the horrid spectacle of a fellow-being consuming in the fire, the sufferer denounced the judgment of heaven upon his guilty head, which though looked upon by the besotted friars and ministers of cruelty, as the ebullition of impotent revenge, was soon, very soon after, fatally and fearfully dispensed; for the cup of Beaton's villainy and iniquity was now full, to overflowing, and while the memory of the martyr to truth and virtue was cherished by the good, the memory of his murderer was loaded with execrations.

The death of Mr. Wishart, though it gratified, but not satisfied the blood-thirsty propensities of persecution, was far from making the existence of pantomimic superstition more secure than it was before. Persecution always defeats its object; for the blood of martyrs has ever been found to encrease the number of proselytes to the cause for which they suffer. The blood of Mr. Wishart loudly called for vengeance, nor was it long before avengers were found, who visited upon the haughty Beaton, the retribution of his crimes. While the steel of the avengers penetrated his bosom, the wretch exclaimed "Fie, fie, I am a priest!" As if that character, which he had disgraced by his villainies,

and impure debaucheries, was to protect him from the unlawful, indeed, but just punishment of his crimes, which the avengers of innocent blood had assumed the right of dispensing. Norman Leslie, son of the Earl of Rothes, with his companions, after the death of Beaton fortified his castle of St. Andrew's, in which they sustained a siege, by a French force, to which they surrendered, and were conveyed to France.

Several years before this time, the cause of Reform had been exceedingly forwarded by the satirical compositions of some powerful pens; among which, that of Sir David Lindsay, of the Mount, Lord Lyon to James V. was not the least formidable. The progress of the Reformation, indeed may, in a great measure, be ascribed to his severe poignant and pointed satire against the clergy, and his glaring, and as it were, anatomical exposure of their abominable vices and detestable frauds. Plays, ridiculing the Papal establishment, and exposing its absurdities, were written and performed; and some of these by the knight of the Mount, were attended with efforts permanent, and beneficial to the cause of religious emancipation. Odious to the clergy, and detested by them, as every one must be who endeavoured to pull from their shoulders the cloak of hypocrisy, in which they enveloped themselves. Sir David would have felt the *hottest* vengeance of the Church; but shielded by the favour of his sovereign, he laughed the puny malice of his enemies to scorn, and continued to gall them more poignantly than before. Among the rude histrionical writers of the age, who devoted their talents to the accomplishment of the downfall of Popery, was James Wedderburne, brother

of John, Vicar of Dundee, mentioned in a preceding chapter, who composed, at least, two dramas, a tragedy, and a comedy, in the vernacular tongue. The subject of the tragedy was the beheading of John the Baptist, in which, he took occasion to treat the corruptions and corruptors of religion, with the just severity which their conduct merited. The subject of the comedy was Dionysius, the Tyrant, in which also, he handled the Papists severely. Both these dramas were performed at Dundee, about, or not long before the year 1540;* but unfortunately no record remains concerning them, and it is highly probable that they are irrecoverably lost. The effect that these dramatic exhibitions would have upon the inhabitants of Dundee, would doubtless be equal to that produced by the like exhibitions in other places. The public mind, excited to scorn the mummeries of Catholicism, only required the energetic

* In Scotland, formerly, as well as in ancient Greece, the "getting up," as it is called, of a play, was a matter of no great difficulty. The open field, or street, was the Theatre, the stage was the ground, or a cart. Simple people are pleased with simple things; luxury requires the refinement of illusions, approaching to realities. The following notice of dramatic properties, of the year 1554, is from a printed act of the Town-Council of Edinburgh, at which city, playing had become frequent. "12 Octobris, 1554. Ye Prouest, Baillies, and Counsaile, ordanis the thesaurer, Rot. Grahame, to consent and pay to Walter Byunning, ye sowine of v. lib. for ye making of ye play grund, and paynting of ye handsenze, and ye playaris facis, quhilk beand payit, prouidind alway yt ye said Walter mak ye play geir undir writin furtecumand to ye Town, quhe^r yai haif ado yrwit, quhilkis he hes now ressaut, viz. viii play hattis ane Kingis crowne, ane myter, ane fulis hude, ane foxis, ane pair angell wyngis, twa angell hair, ane chaplet of tryymphe." Rec. Town-Coun. Edinr. II. 33. Every town of note had its play ground, or play field, where these *moralities* were performed, some of which, from the pens of the clergy, intended for the edification of the people, but by far the greater part to excite, by some approach to reality, the passions of the auditory and to point them against their spiritual tyrants and devourers.

and persuasive ministrations of Mr. Wishart, to dismiss them altogether.

Besides the weapons furnished by the drama, the champions of Reformation wielded the no less powerful arms of song. Books of ballads, containing a ludicrous mixture of sacred and profane ideas, thoughts, and expressions, were put in circulation, and read with the utmost avidity, as well as applied with the promptest accuracy. Uncouth and rude to a modern taste, these compositions were calculated for, and did produce a powerful effect at the time of their appearance. In these songs, denominated "gude and godlie ballates," the practices, frauds, and deceits of Popery, and its ministers, were fully pointed out; the fallacy of that church detected, and the wretched consequences of its existence clearly developed. In the composition of these songs, the Vicar of Dundee, before mentioned, and his two brothers were concerned. All three were possessed of a talent for poesy. The eldest, as stated already, wrote tragedies and comedies. The second was bred a Catholic; but renouncing communion with Rome, he was constrained, to avoid the persecutions of the Clergy, to leave the country. Passing to Germany, he attached himself to Luther and Melancthon, and translated many of the doctrines of the former, into Scottish verse, and changed many obscene songs and rhymes into hymns. After the death of James V., he returned home; but being, by the ferocity of the priesthood, compelled again to expatriate himself, he retired, as is thought, to England, where he died, about *anno* 1556. The third brother, and also the youngest, the Vicar of Dundee, is said to have excelled the othe,

two in learning. Inclining to the Reformers, he resigned his Vicarage and repaired to Paris, where he associated himself with the leaders of the Reformation in that city ; and remained there until the death of Beaton, and the consequent relaxation of persecution enabled him to return home. The Vicar was one also of the compilers, as well as one of the composers, of the songs, which the Reformers circulated in ridicule of the Papists, and in derision of their absurdities ; or, according to Calderwood, he turned the tunes and tenor of many profane ballads into godly songs and hymns, which were called the " Psalms of Dundee," whereby he stirred up the affections of many.

CHAP. VI.

INVASION OF THE ENGLISH, WHO TAKE BROUGHTY CASTLE, AND OCCUPY DUNDEE,—WHICH WITH BROUGHTY IS RETAKEN.—PROGRESS OF THE REFORMATION.—PAUL METHVEN—PROTECTED AT DUNDEE, THE INHABITANTS OF WHICH UNDER THEIR PROVOST, JAMES HALIBURTON, MARCH AGAINST THE FORCES OF THE QUEEN REGENT,—THEY TAKE PERTH, DESTROY SCONE AND BESIEGE LEITH.—THE REFORMATION ESTABLISHED AND CONFIRMED BY LAW.

AFTER the death of Beaton, the castle of St. Andrews was garrisoned by Norman, Master of Rothes, with his associates, under whose steel the Cardinal fell, which brought an armament from France, to which the castle was surrendered, and the garrison conveyed away to France. This interference of the French, and their capture of the castle, were viewed by the king of England as an infraction of a treaty not long before concluded between him and the Scots; and accordingly to chastise them for this breach of faith, he invaded Scotland with an army of eighteen thousand men. The Scots prepared to meet them, and at the first onset dispersed their cavalry; but being disadvantageously posted and terribly galled by the English shipping, they were routed at the fatal field of Pinkie, near Edinburgh.

Elated with this victory as complete as unexpected, the English forces proceeded northward, and took possession of Broughty Castle, which, from its situation

was well calculated to interrupt, if not to command, the passage into Tay. The Earl of Arran, Regent of the kingdom, exerted himself both by sea and land to dislodge them, but all his endeavours were completely baffled by the garrison. Meantime, the English threatening to attack Dundee, Arran having withdrawn from before Broughty, the Privy Council ordered three hundred men to be raised, and to be furnished out or equipped at the expense of the superior clergy, and the inhabitants of Dundee, to the amount of £1200 ; besides a hundred horsemen to be levied in the shires of Perth, Angus, and Mearns. The same order of Council directed a hundred men to be raised in Dundee to attend the Laird of Dun, who, with the townsmen in general, were to keep watch and ward against the English. Of these levies, part was put under the orders of the Provost, James Haliburton, who united his force to that under the command of Captain Learmont, for the protection of the town, and for repressing the forays of the enemy.

By this time, the Earl of Argyle, with a considerable body of Highlanders, renewed the siege of Broughty ; but making no impression, he concluded a truce with the governor. Before the truce expired, such succours were received by the garrison as obliged Argyle to retire, the rather, that his troops had lain before the castle as long as the time they were bound to serve, and had broken up and departed home. Finding nothing now to interrupt them, the garrison, according to a French writer of that time, took possession of the adjoining hill of Balgillo ; where, although they made but a sorry use of the wonderful situation of the place, yet

they built a very fine fortress, and spared neither expense nor labour to make it admirable, and to furnish it with men and ammunition. Assured, that by the erection of this fort, they had opened to themselves an easy and secure entrance into the very centre of Scotland, they sent from Broughty and Balgillo, between sixteen and seventeen hundred lances, both foot and horse, to Dundee, which they entered without opposition ; for though this town—to use the words of our French author—is one of the most beautiful, rich, and populous towns in the kingdom, and though it were easy to render it impregnable, yet as the Scots have ever been careless to fortify their country, those in Dundee had no other defence than the walls of their houses. D'Esse, who had been sometime in Scotland previous to this, at the head of six thousand French and German auxiliaries, learning the situation of Dundee, sent Count Rhingrave with two companies of German and M. D'Estanges with one of French soldiers forward, and prepared to follow with the remainder of his forces himself.

This expedition was not so secretly arranged, but that the English got information of it, and prepared to retreat to Broughty and their new fort at Balgillo. Having possessed Dundee eight days, and during that time, having begun and actively carried on the erection of fortifications, they, at the approach of D'Esse, demolished their works, rifled the town, set it on fire, and retired safely, having the good fortune not to lose a man ; so that the French, when they entered the town, found none to oppose them, but a few men and a number of women busily employed in attempting to extinguish the flames.



Old Steeple, 156 feet high.

Published by T. Ad. Loeble Bookseller Dundee 1793

Establishing his head quarters at Dundee, D'Esse made several ineffectual attempts to reduce Broughty; but though unsuccessful at that point, he succeeded at others. Ordering the town to be fortified, and placing in it a garrison of seven companies of French, and two of Scots, with every necessary to make it tenable, he appointed D'Estanges governor; and placing the rest of his troops in quarters, he departed himself to Edinburgh. Not long after his departure, D'Estanges having ventured with a reconnoitring party too near Balgillo, a skirmish took place between it and a party of the English, in which he was taken prisoner—an incident which greatly damped the ardour of the French.

After this, the garrisons of Broughty and Balgillo became more formidable, and extended their ravages, which before were confined to the country around them, across the Tay into Fife; until the French government, displeased with the dilatory proceeding of D'Esse, sent another officer, M. Des Termes, to supercede him. The new commander-in-chief, supported by the citizens of Dundee, and the neighbouring gentlemen with their followers, invested the two forts, which being neglected by their countrymen, and falling short of provisions and stores, were carried by assault on the 20th of February, 1550, after they had been in the possession of the English from the 11th of October, 1547.

Notwithstanding these combustions which unremittingly disturbed the public tranquillity, and convulsed the kingdom, the Reformation continued to make rapid progress. The death of Mr Wishart neither checked its growth nor damped the spirits of its supporters. It was he, as has been already observed, that first aroused

the inhabitants of Dundee to a just sense of the degrading dogmas of Rome, and incited them to the assertion and vindication of their religious liberty, against her debasing and oppressive tyranny; and upon the same principle, and for the same purpose, Paul Methven, a native citizen, taught them the doctrines of the New Testament. He was among the first and boldest heralds of the Reformation, and opposed the papal hierarchy with the potent arms of reason and revelation, while in turn, the priesthood attempted to silence and to destroy him by persecution. He was summoned to appear before the ecclesiastical tribunal, to answer for the propagation of his heterodox opinions; but paying no attention to the order, sentence of banishment was pronounced against him, which was equally disregarded. A proclamation was then issued, denouncing the severest punishments to those who should receive him into their houses, or furnish him with the necessaries of life. The inhabitants of Dundee, disregarding the threats and menaces of his enemies, crowded to his sermons, sheltered him in their houses, and ministered to all his necessities. The vengeance of the priests, irritated by his contempt, instigated Mary of Guise, the Queen Regent, than whom, a baser or more unprincipled being scarcely ever was at the head of a government, to join them in the constant work of persecution, a work so congenial to all the members of her blood-thirsty family, that opportunity alone, was all she sought, to enable her to gratify her foul propensities. Agreeing with the wishes of the priests at once, she commanded Provost Haliburton to apprehend Methven, and to deliver him prisoner to her. In Provost Haliburton she was mistaken,

as many times afterwards she experienced ; for being himself a staunch Reformer, though at the time unable to protect him, he advertised him of the order which he had received, and advised him to provide for his safety. The Regent next issued a rescript commanding all the lieges to celebrate Easter according to the papal ritual ; but her commands being every where neglected, she became so infuriated, that dissembling, in order to gain time, she levied forces in the true spirit of a daughter of Rome, to compel them, and accordingly she conveyed a body of her troops into Fife, with intention of proceeding to St. Andrews, where the Protestant leaders were assembled, and by securing them crush the Reformation at once.

Aware of the hostile intentions of the Queen, the Reformers marched to Cupar to prevent her designs from taking effect ; at the same time a considerable body of the citizens of Dundee, to the number of almost a thousand, hastened to join them. James Haliburton, their active and gallant Provost, assumed the command of the congregational forces assembled there, and made choice of a situation admirably adapted for defence as well as offence. Information of their strength and position being conveyed to the Queen, she was afraid to hazard an engagement, notwithstanding that her force was superior in numerical amount, and principally formed of French soldiers inured to war, and her opponents, little more than a body of trades people who had left their peaceable occupations for the danger and bustle of the battle field ; but the difference of cause which animated each was very great,—the former mere mercenaries in the cause of bigotry and despotism ; the

latter, marshalled in defence of all that was dear, and of all that made life supportable to man. Under these circumstances, the Regent proposed and agreed to a truce for eight days, that commissioners might be appointed, and might meet, to redress grievances, and effect a reconciliation. This was a scheme to gain time ; no commissioners were ever sent, or even appointed on her part, which, with the general tenor of her faithless conduct, and total disregard of the most solemn engagements, so provoked the Reformers by showing them that they had nothing but ruin to expect from her, that they resolved to push matters to the farthest extremity, and to keep their arms in their hands, which the arts, dissimulation, and cruelty of their enemies, had caused them to take up in self-defence, until all their grievances of every kind should be redressed. Turning their ensigns towards Perth, they proceeded thither, where the Laird of Kinfauns, at the head of the Popish faction in that town, had deprived Patrick Ruthven, the Protestant Provost, of his authority, and possessed himself of the government ; and to show his loyalty to the Regent, and how firmly he was attached to the existing, though tumbling order of things, vexed and harassed the inhabitants in the most oppressive and insupportable manner. This, although not the best method to preserve order and induce respect, was one with which the Regent, barbarous in her own practice, would not find fault in a follower and supporter ; for whatever may be the spirit of Popery now, and there has nothing occurred yet to humanize it, in former times it operated so as to induce princes and kings to endeavour to ascertain which of them should have the high honour and supreme

felicity of reigning over the greatest extent of desolation, wasted provinces, and deserted cities. Investing Perth, the Reformers, and in particular, the contingent from Dundee, pressed forward with so much vigour and energy, that all the resistance Kinfauns could make was unavailing; he was compelled in a short time to surrender. Patrick Ruthven, the old Provost, was re-instated in his authority, from which the tyrannical parasite was just hurled; and matters began to flow in a smoother channel. The citizens of Dundee, justly proud of this achievement, which was principally to their own exertions, proceeded to Scone, about two miles distant from Perth, on the east bank of the Tay, where one of their number being killed by a missile projected from a window, contrary to express stipulations with the opposite party against violence, they were so enraged with this new breach of faith, that they fired both the Abbey and Palace, which in a short time were reduced to ashes, notwithstanding all the endeavours of the leaders, among whom was John Knox, to save them.

Meanwhile the Queen fortified Leith, and garrisoned it with a body of French troops. Provost Haliburton, with the townsmen of Dundee, and a party of volunteers, having crossed the Frith, marched to attack them, and for that purpose placed their artillery on an eminence adjoining the town. Information being given to the French, that few of the cavalry of their opponents were with them, they rushed out with the intention of cutting off the small number of their assailants, which they looked upon with the most scornful contempt, assuring themselves of an easy victory. The citizens of Dundee received their attack with firmness, and for

some time fought with their wonted bravery; but the volunteers who accompanied them giving way, they were compelled to retreat, being overpowered by numbers. They had scarcely begun to retire, when a voice in the rear cried, that the French had gone another way to Edinburgh to secure the gates and to keep them out. The consternation occasioned by this unwelcome exclamation was extreme; every one hurried in the utmost confusion from the impending danger; but at length their terror subsiding, they rallied round the standard of the gallant Haliburton, turned upon their pursuers, cut off a great number of them, took the greater part of the remainder prisoners, and carried them off in triumph.

Soon after this, death, the leveller of all distinctions, put a period to the chicanery and perfidiousness of the Queen Regent; and both parties being weary of war, a peace was concluded by which the overthrow of Popery, for which so much blood was shed, was completely effected. The concessions granted to the Reformers, or rather the rights which they had conquered, and the extreme willingness of the people to return to their allegiance, gave the fullest assurance of the continuance of public tranquillity, which seemed to be strengthened by the arrival of the young Queen, Mary, widow of Francis II. of France; at the negotiation of whose marriage, Provost Haliburton assisted, as one of the commissioners appointed by the estates of Scotland to arrange matters with the French government. The accomplishment of peace—an event long earnestly wished for, and which was unnecessarily delayed by the duplicity and treachery of the Queen Regent—was attended

by the grateful solemnity of a general national thanksgiving; and soon after its celebration, Reformed clergymen were appointed in the principal towns of the kingdom to occupy the churches, empty by the legal dissolution of Romanism. William Christison* was settled minister of Dundee, and not long after his induction, a junior cure was appointed; and the people at large rejoiced to see the new doctrines, for which they and their fathers had so often contended, and shed their blood in the field of battle, and which had long been sanctioned by the general consent of the nation, now established by the authority of the law.

* The Reformation was established by statute, 24th August, 1560, and in the same year the first General Assembly of the Church was held, at which Mr Christison attended as the clerical member, and Bailies George Lovell of the family of Balumbie, and William Carmichael, attended as lay members for Dundee.

CHAP. VII.

GENERAL REMARKS.—CHARTER GRANTED BY QUEEN MARY.—GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—CHARTER GRANTED BY JAMES VI.—CONTENTION BETWEEN DUNDEE AND PERTH REVIVED.—GREAT CHARTER GRANTED BY CHARLES I.—DISSENSIONS BETWEEN THE CONSTABLE AND BURGESSES.—DIFFERENCES ADJUSTED.

THE success which attended the Reformation, though it humbled the Popish faction, and paralysed their efforts, did not altogether annihilate their hopes. The triumph of the Reformers over their crest-fallen opponents knew no bounds, for as they had good occasion for joy, their rejoicing was extreme. Every memorial of the detested religion of their as much detested oppressors was demolished or defaced; and even the sepulchres of the dead did not escape their retributive fury, but shared the fate of the monuments, haunts, and objects of superstition. In the midst of such sweeping devastation, the new ecclesiastical establishment found itself possessed of importance, and of a high degree of powerful influence, and congratulated itself on the ascendancy which it had acquired and held over the public mind; while the simplicity, purity, and rational principles, upon which its peculiar mode of worship was conducted, and the immediate connection it had with the practice of its professors, rendered it admirably well calculated to interest and arouse the theological genius of Scotland. The citizens of Dundee, who were remarked for the warmth

of their zeal from the beginning of the Reformation, partook largely of this influence ; and now they enjoyed, in the highest degree, the benefits consequent upon their steady and successful adherence to their principles, which they had so often occasion to exemplify in the field of blood and of death.

War and contention had now ceased to reign in terror, and to desolate the kingdom ; distinction was now to be acquired by other means and other pursuits. In the year 1566, the beautiful, and is believed accomplished, but bigoted and unfortunate Queen Mary, accompanied by her husband, honoured Dundee with her presence, where she was received with every demonstration of loyalty and respect. During her residence, which was limited to two days, besides a confirmation of rights and privileges, in return for the attachment manifested to her person by the inhabitants, she conveyed to the Magistrates, in trust for the benefit of the community, St. Clement's church with its chaplainries, the possessions of the Dominican, Franciscan, and Trinity Friars, the houses of the Claresses and Magdalene Nuns, with all the ecclesiastical lands and revenues of every kind in and about the town. In consequence of the common burying-ground, St. Clement's church-yard, being in the midst of the town, she directed the inhabitants and their successors to inter their dead in the cemetery of, and ground which was formerly occupied by, the convent, gardens, and offices of the Minorite or Franciscan Friars, which lay without the town wall. The design and end of these munificent gifts were for the maintenance of the ministers, and support of the poor,* who being de-

* Before this time many of the lesser religious houses were given

prived of the means of subsistence which the monasteries and convents under the exploded system afforded, rendered some other means of living necessary to be provided for them.

Mary and the inhabitants of the town parted, mutually satisfied with each other ; but this pleasing state of things was not of long duration ; for in the following year, Provost Haliburton was declared a rebel for supporting the cause of Reformation, against the growing despotism and arbitrary measures of the Court ; and in the same year a fine of two thousand merks was imposed upon the town, because it favoured those whom the treacherous conduct of the Popish faction, at the head of which was the Queen fully determined to tread in the footsteps of her mother, had reduced to the necessity of taking up arms.* Conduct such as this, and a bigoted pursuit and a course of folly and absurdity, alienated from her the affections of her subjects, and ultimately brought her to a premature and untimely end in a

to different individuals, as was the case in Dundee, where a number of the chaplainries were given to the Constable, Sir James Scrymgeour of Dudhope, so that the gift of the Queen, mentioned in the text, was of those chaplainries, altarages, &c., which still remained undisposed of in the hands of the crown. One general Act of the Lords of Secret Council, dated at Stirling, 10th January 1566-67, disposed of the whole of these small livings in the kingdom, upon which particular sasines passed to the various disponees. After providing for the maintenance of the ministers, the Act directs the surplus of these revenues to be applied for the relief of the decayed burghesses, and the poor in the burgh hospitals.—*Petrie's Col.*

* The reason of this fine was, that some men had been raised in the town in aid of the Lords of the Congregation. Perth and St. Andrews were also subjected to fines. Hollinshed says, that these three burghs were thus punished because several persons in each had received money from the Earl of Moray, Mary's brother, to support him.

foreign land. The free and uncontrolled exercise of her own religion, guaranteed to her by the consent of the nation, was not enough ; for such is the domineering nature of Popery, that none must enjoy any liberty whatever, but those who are actuated by its insolent and overbearing spirit.

The years 1571 and 72 were marked by a bloody feud which occurred between the two noble families of Gordon and Forbes, which was distinguished by a variety of successes and reverses which befell each of the contending parties ; until in 1572, the battle of Crabstane was fought, which gave the superiority to the Gordons. In the following summer, Adam Gordon of Auchindown, who commanded the forces of his chief, the Earl of Huntly, entered the Mearns, carrying fire and sword before him, to the great terror of the forces which the Queen had sent against him, who were surprised and defeated by him at Brechin. Proceeding thence to Montrose, which he entered not without opposition, he advanced to the westward through Angus, leaving a garrison in Montrose, and also in the castle of Dun, intending to reduce Dundee ; but the townsmen, apprehensive of the result of his visit, drew considerable reinforcements from Fife, which being reported to Auchindown, he did not consider it prudent to carry his intention into execution ; and contenting himself with the havoc which he had already made, and the booty which he had acquired, he returned to the north.

From this time we find little recorded of occurrences with which Dundee was peculiarly connected until *anno* 1580, that a General Assembly of the Church was, in the month of July, held in it. In this Assembly it

was concluded, that the office of a Bishop, as it was then used, and taken, had neither foundation, ground, nor warrant in the word of God ; and therefore an ordinance was made, that all persons whether presented to that office, or that should be presented at any time thereafter, should be charged to resign the same, as an office to which they are not called of God ; and also to desist and cease from preaching, administration of the sacraments, and from using in any way the office of a pastor, until they should be admitted anew by the General Assembly, under the pain of excommunication. The same ordinance or act directs, that the patrimony of the Church—the stumbling block of vital religion—possessed by the Bishops, should be discussed and advised upon by the succeeding Assembly.*

In the year 1588, the town was doomed to lose its active chief magistrate, and the cause of Protestantism its gallant and zealous assertor, James Haliburton, who died in the seventieth year of his age, after having held the office of Provost thirty-three years. His character cannot be better rendered than in the expressive language of the inscription on his tomb—Provost of Dundee, defender of his country, protector of the orphan, and a son of the Church of Christ. This is the age of the erection of monumental memorials ; and while obelisks are rearing their apices to the clouds in every direction to the memory of departed worth, surely he whose skill and valour laid the foundation of not a small part of the blessings which we enjoy, ought not to be forgotten. His stern and unaccommodating

* Spottiswoode's Hist. Ch. of Scot.

coadjutor, John Knox, enjoys his "stone of renown," which reflects upon the tardiness of Dundee to commemorate the virtues, fortitude, and abilities of her son, and imparts a hint, that it is her duty to imitate the "Queen of the West," since she has lost the opportunity of leading in the path which points to fame.

The years 1597 and 1598 were distinguished by two General Assemblies of the Church being held in Dundee—that in 1597 on the tenth of May, in which Robert Rollock, one of the Professors in the University of St. Andrews, was elected to preside as Moderator on account of his learning, piety, and moderation; which last was a virtue of rare occurrence among the clergy of that age. In this Assembly, among other matters, it was ordered, that the Earls of Angus, Huntly, and Errol, who had made submission to the Church, should be received to absolution, having repented of their refractory and rebellious conduct. It was also ordered, that all Assemblies, General as well as Particular, should convene with his Majesty's consent, and that their conventions should be authorised by law; that no minister should be admitted but to a particular flock, to which he should be restricted, and that by imposition of hands,—and also, that no minister should exercise any jurisdiction without the concurrence of his Session, Presbytery, &c.; that all Sessions should be elected with consent of their respective congregations; with a variety of other regulations for the well-being of the Church, and the peace of the kingdom. Along with these regulations, provision was made for furnishing Edinburgh, Dundee, and St. Andrews, the houses of the King and of the Prince, with ministers; and generally, any other

church in the kingdom that should stand in need of a clergyman.*

An Act of Parliament having passed in December the same year, by which such ministers, as should be collated to Bishoprics, should have place and voice in Parliament as freely as the Bishops, Abbots, and Conventual Priors enjoyed under the old system, the General Assembly took up the matter at their next meeting in March 1598, at Dundee, immediately after the Session of Parliament. The question being discussed at great length, the Assembly resolved, that ministers might lawfully give voice in Parliament, and in other meetings of the Estates of the Kingdom; and that it was expedient to have some of their number always present, to give voice in name of the Church. Another question being proposed respecting the number of clerical members, it was resolved, that so many should be appointed as were formerly under the Popish establishment—that is, fifty-one persons or thereby—a very modest resolution indeed, when we consider that at this present time the Church of England is represented by the number of twenty-six. However, in after times a wiser and more spiritual rule took place, by separating the Church from the State; and it would be well were politics given wholly up by its directing members, government having state engines enough, without the Church being degraded into one.

The Assembly having resolved upon being represented, and forming one of the three Estates, they declared that the election of the clerical members was vested partly in the King, and partly in the Church; and at a

* Spottiswoode.

meeting of the Commission of the Assembly, which was subsequently held at Falkland, it was agreed, that on a vacancy occurring by the death or deposition of a dignitary, the Church should present six properly qualified persons to the King, one of whom he should choose to fill the vacancy ; but if he should happen to dislike and reject the whole, then another six should be presented, one of whom should be preferred without any further refusal.

At this Assembly, Robert Reid and the other refractory ministers of Edinburgh, who had excited so much confusion by their seditious conduct on the 15th December 1596, which caused the King to leave the city, and to order the Courts forthwith to do the same, were restored to their pulpits, upon condition of regulating their future conduct by more decorum, and a stricter observance of the rules of propriety. The Assembly, on account of the great attendance of ministers from the Lothians, drawn by the case of their Edinburgh brethren, enacted before it broke up, that no Presbytery should send any more than three members at most to the General Assembly, with one Baron of the bounds, or Ruling Elder, and one Commissioner, from each of the Royal Burghs, and two from Edinburgh. Having settled all these matters amicably, the Assembly was about to disperse in the greatest good humour, when one of the members attempted to disturb the harmony of the proceedings, by protesting against all that had taken place, under pretence that the Assembly was over-awed by the King ; but as no friend to the purity of the Church seconded him, the protest fell, and the Assembly dispersed with the suspicion resting upon it, that its pro-

ceedings were guided not by the spirit of single-heartedness wholly, but by a considerable share of papistical love for wealth, state, and power.

The regulation of Presbyterian representation, established by this Assembly, is the first that we have seen ; to which it may not be improper to add the regulation of a subsequent Assembly. By Act v., Assembly 1694, it was ordained that all Presbyteries, containing twelve, or less than twelve parishes, shall send two Ministers and one Ruling Elder or Baron of the bounds ; that all Presbyteries exceeding twelve, but not exceeding eighteen parishes, shall send three Ministers and one Ruling Elder ; that all Presbyteries exceeding eighteen, but not exceeding twenty-four parishes, shall send four Ministers and two Ruling Elders ; and that all Presbyteries, containing above twenty-four parishes, shall send five Ministers and two Ruling Elders ; and by Act vi., Assembly 1712, it was ordained that all Presbyteries, containing upwards of thirty ministerial charges, shall send six Ministers and three Ruling Elders.

About two years before the meeting of this Assembly in Dundee, the town was honoured with a visit from James VI., who remained a short time in it. The reason of this visit was this : Between the years 1590 and 1594, the northern division of the kingdom was the scene of much turbulent confusion, occasioned by the feuds which were continually occurring between the Earls of Moray and Huntly, and which were prosecuted with the most persevering and deadly virulence. In one of the conflicts which took place between the parties, the Earl of Moray was slain, and his house of Donibristle,

in Fife, was burnt. Affairs came to that state, that the king appointed the Earl of Argyle Lieutenant of the North, and sent him forward with a body of troops to restore peace and order in the disturbed districts. Meantime the king came to Dundee, intending to remain until he should learn what success attended Argyle ; but intelligence being brought him of the defeat of the Earl by Huntly and his associates, he left the town, and proceeded to the north, permitting by the way, some castles belonging to the supporters of Huntly to be thrown down ; among which were the castle of Balgavies, belonging to Sir Walter Lindsay, about four miles east of Forfar, and the castle of Craig, belonging to Sir John Ogilvie, son of the Earl of Airy, near Montrose.

We have mentioned the munificent gifts which Queen Mary bestowed upon the town ; these were followed by a charter from James VI., in which he ratified all the former privileges of the community ; and in consideration of the faithful and zealous services done to him by the burgesses and inhabitants, and for several sums of money which they had advanced to him, he added several other important privileges, which placed Dundee on a footing of equality with the most favoured burgh in the kingdom.

Notwithstanding all these flattering marks of attention, and inducements to quiet and good order, the dispute between Dundee and Perth concerning precedency in conventions, and the limits on their respective ports on the Tay, contrary to the decision of the Duke of Albany, as formerly stated, again agitated the minds of each party. This was occasioned by a charter granted

to Perth in *anno* 1600, by James VI., which authorised and established all the arrogant pretensions which the burgesses of Perth held forth ; and which raised the inhabitants of Dundee to such a height, to find privileges granted to them the one day, and the next day to be carelessly divested of them, and then bestowed upon others, that they instantly instituted a process of reduction before the Court of Session. To put an end to this controversy, the decree-arbital of the Court was pronounced on the 31st December, 1602, by which the privilege of Perth, to have free ports within Tay, is limited to that part of the river which flows through, or along the sherifffdom of Perth ; the same privilege being ascertained to belong to Dundee, in the part which bounds the sherifffdom of Forfar, and that not only on the north side from the *burn* of Invergowrie to the Gall or Gaw of Barrie, but also on the south side, from the Abbey of Balmerino to the sands of Drumlaw—that the town of Dundee alone has right to levy the impost granted for placing and maintaining buoys to point out the entrance into the Tay, from all vessels that shall come within the same ; and that their right to all petty customs and shore-dues, granted for the maintenance and repairs of their piers, instead of being limited, as was alleged by the counsel for Perth, to the term of five years after the date of the original grant from Robert I., was declared unlimited and perpetual.

Thus far successful, the commissioners for Dundee put in their claim for the other point of controversy—precedence—but failed ; for the Court, regardless of their assertions that the burgh of Dundee was more ancient than that of Perth—that it bore double the

charge of national subsidies—discerned and declared, that in all parliaments, conventions, and councils of the estates and assemblies of burghs, the Commissioners of Perth should take rank and place before those of Dundee. The empty distinction of rank, so gratifying to little minds, thus gained by Perth—for as she was denied the solid claim, it was but right to give her the bauble, as toys are given to froward children to quiet them—has, since the Union, dwindled down to the distinction of an annual existence of three days in the Convention of Royal Burghs; while the profit, yearly increasing in value, remains with her rival.

The last and final confirmation of the rights and privileges of Dundee was given by Charles I. in 1642; the provisions of the confirmatory charter then given being ratified by Parliament. All the charters, which were granted in former times, have been lost, except a rescript from Robert I., the substance of which is given in a preceding chapter.

At this period, and indeed for a considerable time previous, the power of the Constable, and the manner in which it was exercised over the people, were equally humiliating and oppressive. An attempt of Sir James Scrymgeour, second Viscount of Dudhope, hereditary Constable, and at this time Provost, to render himself perpetual Provost—to change the election of the Magistrates and Council into a mere nomination—and to subject all causes, civil and criminal, to his own cognisance and authority, produced alarming disturbances, and an invincible dislike and opposition to the tyrannical encroachments of ambition and power. Each strove

for the superiority—the Constable and the Burgesses ; but the latter, guided by the friendship and supported by the influence of the Fletcher family, which was rapidly rising to burghal importance, obliged the former to abandon his unwarrantable and despotic designs. To this succeeded mutual recriminations and personal insults. The Viscount piqued at the success, and perhaps alarmed at the threats of triumphant patriotism, sued out, like other unsuccessful villians, a writ of *law-borrows* against the Magistrates and Council as representing the community, who were not freed from its operation until John Fotheringhame of Powrie became surety for them in the sum of twenty thousand merks, or £13,333. 6s. 8d Scots.

This disagreement, which originated in ambition, and gradually increased in mutual disgust and hatred, was terminated, in *anno* 1643, by Sir George Haliburton and Sir John Leslie, two of the Lords of Session and Council, who effected an accommodation between the parties. The privileges retained to Lord Dudhope by this accommodation were these: The power of levying the customs at the great annual fair called the First Fair—the right of riding by himself or his bailiff through the town, with a body of his friends and followers, not exceeding twenty horsemen, during the principal day of the fair, which is held on the 26th of August—the privilege of judging in all disputes which might arise during the continuance of the fair—and, instead of holding his courts for that purpose as formerly on the castle-hill, to hold them in the tollbooth or town-house, the keys of which, and also those of the prisons, at *the riding of the fair*, were to be delivered up to him

by the Magistrates—to exact out of every boat, that might come to the harbour with herrings or Bervie had-docks, a number not exceeding a hundred ; and two *killings*, or lings, out of every boat that might arrive with these fishes ; to be exempted from customs for victual produced on his estate, and brought to market in Dundee ; and that the gifts of sheriffship, confirmed by the King to the Provost and Magistrates, should not prejudice him in his infeftments and rights of Constable within the burgh. The only advantages acquired by the Magistrates in exchange for these, were to be freed from the burden of paying any part of the stipend of twelve hundred merks, granted a short time before to Mr Andrew Auchinleck, the parson or senior minister ; and that Lord Dudhope should give up to them the charter recently granted him by the crown, by which the Rotten Row or Hilltown was erected into a burgh of barony depending on him, with two annual fairs, a weekly market, and exercise of trade, merchandise, and crafts.

The ground occupied by the houses of the Hilltown, being part of the estate of Dudhope, which itself is a modern name, given after the lands, became divided into a number of properties ; for at the time of the gift of the town to the Earl of Huntingdon, by William I., the town and surrounding territory were denominated the “ Barony of Dundee,” which continued for ages to be their appellation ; and what is called Upper or Over Dudhope now, was then termed the *Campus Superior de Dundee*, and what is now called Nether or Lower Dudhope was then known by the name of *Campus Inferior de Dundee*. On that part of these lands which

adjoins the town on the north, the cottages which had been built from time to time in the neighbourhood of, and on both sides of the road leading from, the gate in the town wall, called the Wellgate, from its proximity to the Lady Well, and so on to the inland country, first suggested to Lord Dudhope the idea of getting them erected into a burgh of barony, in order to revenge himself fully on the stubborn and refractory Taodunians, who would not submit to be governed by him as he pleased. A charter of erection was procured from Charles I., the magic influence of which instantly converted the scattered hovels of the Rotten Row into the baronial burgh of the Hilltown of Dudhope, depending on the Right Honourable Sir James Scrymgeour, knight, Lord Viscount Dudhope and Constable of Dundee, as superior, and his heirs after him as the same. From the advantages attending this puny erection, the result of malice from disappointed ambition, the ruin of Dundee was anticipated, which, whether it should be or not, was prevented by the Magistrates stipulating that it should be given up to them, which, by the forementioned accommodation, being agreed to, the Magistrates of Dundee have, ever since its cession, exercised the rights of superior. But though it had continued a separate and independent jurisdiction, Dundee had nothing to fear from its proximity, as upon Dundee it must have been dependent for its trade and the greater part of its resources; and from the command of the river and harbourage which the Magistrates possessed, if it should be convenient for a person to settle in the new burgh, they had it in their power to make it trebly convenient for him to settle in the old one under them.

CHAP. VIII.

SOLEMN LEAGUE AND COVENANT.—ACCIDENTS AND REMARKS.—THE EARL OF MONTROSE ASSAULTS, TAKES, AND BURNS DUNDEE.—CHARLES II. VISITS THE TOWN, —WHICH IS BESIEGED, STORMED, AND PLUNDERED BY GENERAL NONK.

THE renewal of the Solemn League and Covenant by the inhabitants of Dundee, doomed it to the awful visitation of fire and sword. Charles I. adopting the foolish notions of his more foolish father, endeavoured to establish Episcopacy in Scotland by force, which compelled the people to form themselves into an association for the protection of their religious freedom. After a lapse of some time, the Covenant, as just stated, was renewed, and acceded to by the inhabitants of Dundee; and none was more enthusiastic in its support than the Earl of Montrose, who very soon after showed how little dependence can be placed upon the professions of some men, though backed by assurances the most explicit, and engagements the most solemn. Before this time the town had been twice taken by the English during the disputed succession to the Princess Margaret of Norway, a third time by Edward III., a fourth time by Richard II.,* a fifth time by the English garrison of Broughty, and now, in 1645, it was fated to experience

* Froissart, who lived at or near this time, tells us in his Chronicle, that the town was taken and burnt; but states no particulars of the attack and combustion.

the horrors of an assault and pillage, from the barbarous savages that formed the army of the insane traitor, Montrose, the desperate and almost sole upholder of tumbling tyranny, as pertinacious in its fall as in its zenith, and whose deranged and vainglorious zeal was, if not the direct, at least the proximate cause of the death of his obstinate, but unfortunate master, and the utter ruin of the regal power and authority. As the town council records are kept shut to the general mass of the community, we must be content to glean what particulars we can of this assault, from other sources, and fortunately for this purpose there occurs a little work, written by a companion and professed admirer of Montrose,* as partial as partiality can be, which gives a detailed account of the bloody deeds done, and the miseries heaped upon the people of Scotland, in 1644, 5, and 6, by that champion of misgovernment—deeds which found too able and willing an imitator in that disgrace to human nature, John Grahame of Claverhouse, in the service of a regal villain, for a villain is such, whether garnished with a crown, or scantily covered with rags. We find no fault with Montrose—the *Great Marquis of Montrose*, as he has been called—for his loyalty to his sovereign, but unfortunately for his fame, too many evidences exist, which show his loyalty to have resulted from the basest of principle—revenge. As the people armed themselves in defence of their dearest and most sacred

* This book was the production of Dr George Wishart, an Episcopal servile of the day, who attended Montrose in all his career of blood as chaplain. In return for his blind devotion to the execrable cause of the tyrannical *jure divinum*, the monstrous offspring of him and his sacerdotal brethren, he was rewarded with the recently erected Bishopric of Edinburgh.

rights, against the indiscriminating fury of blind, unprincipled and wanton despotism, and would not appoint him to lead their columns and direct their operations, what could the hot-brained traitor do better than to disclose the state of the popular association, its views and resources to the king, and beg a commission, and troops withal, to ruin and destroy; and in return for the affront put upon him by the people, to soothe his wounded pride by plundering their property, consuming their dwellings, and butchering themselves. A careful perusal of the book above-mentioned, written expressly in defence of the diabolical conduct of Montrose, warrants the assertion, that the gratification of his mean passions was all his care, and not the renovation of the King's affairs; for though he had been ever so well qualified to accomplish that point, he never had a force sufficient to support him. How romantic and sublime was the idea, to imagine to conquer a kingdom by means of a few hundreds of mountain robbers and lowlanders of desperate fortunes—Dugald Dalgetties, who would serve any one who paid best—the nature of the service being of no account; but the produce of it the one chief object of consideration. Napoleon's expedition from Elba to France, is the only modern point of comparison afforded by history; but the circumstances of the two leaders were widely different; for though Napoleon had few troops along with him, he knew that a disciplined and veteran army awaited him, which was formidable in its numbers, formidable in its enthusiasm, and more formidable in its romantic attachment to his person. Montrose possessed none of these. Napoleon had a crown and empire in view; Montrose had the distant and not

very distinct prospect of retrieving the forlorn state of royalty, and the nearer view of satisfying that mean spirit of revenge which he cherished ; the gratification of which brings man to an equality, and leagues him with the fiends of darkness. Whatever the panegyrist of Montrose had thought of him while penning his history, and what opinion he imagined posterity would have of his hero, we will not pretend to say ; but sorry indeed would be the judgment of those who would admire him. If traversing the country like a blasting and destroying meteor—passing from Breadalbane to Fife, from Fife to Banff, from thence to Lothian, and so on,—plundering, burning, and butchering—rioting in all the wantonness of cruelty—glutting to the full, the foul malevolence of revenge, and luxuriating among scenes of the most revolting misery,—if to this, was serving the King, retrieving his affairs, and restoring his authority, then Montrose *did* serve the King ; for he performed all these achievements. But to have restored the King's authority, to have retrieved his affairs, an abler head, a steadier heart, more power, and a different method of action were requisite than Montrose possessed, to enable him to accomplish the purpose of his captain-generalcy in Scotland : He neither had nor sought means to secure his conquests ; but hurried from point to point, as caprice, the desire of revenge, or the prospect of distressing those whom he was pleased to term *rebels*, suggested, and consequently royalty fell, and he its sole supporter followed ; for instead of procuring friends and defenders to the King, his insane conduct increased the number of his enemies. The term, *rebel*, is of easy pronunciation, and of as easy application, but

truth, however plain, is still truth ; and though it may appear a strange phrase, it was the King, and not the people, that was a rebel—he was a rebel to the principles of the social compact, whether expressed or implied between governor and governed ; which, when either fail in the performance of their respective duties, fall to the ground—the bond betwixt them being broken, all dependence is destroyed ; and if, as was the case with Charles I., the monarch should become the aggressor, allegiance to him is at an end.

In the course of his excursive warfare, Montrose, being at Dunkeld, was informed by his scouts, that the Covenanters, under the orders of General Baillie, who had watched him, were all passed over the Tay. Resolving to avail himself of this movement of his opponents, he “thought it well worth his labour, if by the way he might take in Dundee, a most seditious town ; for that being the securest haunt and receptacle of the rebels in these parts, and a place that had contributed as much as any other to the rebellion, was kept by no other garrison but of the townsmen. He therefore commanded the weakest and worst armed men to go along by the bottom of the hills, and to meet him at Brechin. And he taking with him what horse he had (which were but one hundred and fifty in all), and six hundred nimble musqueteers, departing from Dunkeld about twelve o'clock in the night, made so great haste, that he came to Dundee by ten of the clock in the morning, on the 4th day of April, [1645]. He summoned the townsmen to deliver the town to the King, which was the only way to preserve their own lives and its safety. If they would not, then they must expect

fire and sword. They began to make delays, and first to give no answer at all, and afterwards to commit the trumpet to prison; which affront provoked Montrose so highly, that he stormed the town in three places at once. The townsmen stood out a while and maintained their works, but they had as good have done nothing; for the Irish and Highlanders would take no repulse, but with resolute assault some beat them out of their sconces, and possessing themselves of their ordnance, turned it against the town; others beat open the gates, and possessed themselves of the church and market place; and others set the town on fire in several places. And indeed, had not the common soldiers, by an unseasonable avarice and intemperance, addicted themselves to pillage, that rich town had been immediately all on fire. But as it happened it was better, both for the conquerors and the conquered; for all the intelligence that the scouts had brought in concerning the enemy's coming over the Tay, was absolutely false. It may be that they saw a few troops (and many they did not see) pass over it, which they believed to have been the whole body of the enemy; and by that means were like to have undone themselves and the whole army."

"Montrose stood upon the top of a hill close unto Dundee looking upon the skirmish, when his almost breathless scouts brought him news, that Baillie and Hurrey, with three thousand foot and eight hundred horse, were scarce a mile off. He immediately calls his men out of the town, which he had much to do to persuade them; for the soldiers counting themselves sure of the victory, and thinking they had done a good day's work already, and besides, being a little heated with

drink, and much taken with so rich a booty, could hardly be brought to leave the town they had so newly taken. And truly, before they could be beaten off from the spoil, the enemy was come within musquet shot of them."

Notwithstanding the belligerent parties having come so near each other, our historian informs us that no battle took place, nor any kind of fighting, except some skirmishing; for Montrose's six hundred foot and one hundred and fifty horse—mark, he did not lose a man; which is rather a singular occurrence in the taking of a fortified town by assault; but *Credat Judalus Apelles*,—he who chooses may,—exhausted by a morning march of upwards of thirty miles, a hot engagement, and afterwards all drunk, checked Baillie and Hurrey's forces, and kept them at bay until night, when they succeeded in making good their retreat to the neighbourhood of Arbroath, which they reached about midnight; whence they proceeded to Brechin, crossing the Southesk at Caralstone!!! From our historian being wholly silent as to carnage, may we suppose, as the assailants effected their retreat with their number undiminished, that none of the citizens fell? The one case appears as probable as the other.

A few years posterior to this, when Montrose was captured by Colonel Strachan, he, and his escort, lodged one night in the town as they journeyed to Edinburgh. Our historian observes,—"'Tis remarkable of the town of Dundee, in where he lodged one night, that though it had suffered more by his army than any town else within the kingdom, yet, were they amongst all the rest, so far from exulting over him, that the whole town testified

a great deal of sorrow for his woful condition; and there was he likewise furnished with clothes suitable to his birth and person." There is nothing remarkable in this conduct that is at all peculiar. The people were actuated by a better spirit than ever animated their now fallen and powerless oppressor, and were well aware that to insult him, would neither renovate their burned dwellings, nor restore the property of which they were pillaged, by the ravagers whom he formerly led. When carried to Edinburgh, the captive nobleman was tried, and condemned to be hanged and quartered; which sentence being put into execution, one of his limbs, according to some writers, was sent to Dundee to be exhibited on a pole.

Somewhat more than six years after the assault by Montrose, the town was again doomed to experience the dreadful horrors of a storm and pillage, with all the calamitous train of miseries attendant upon such awful circumstances. A state of war is a state of severe trial, particularly to that country which is the theatre of its operations, and much of the misery and wretchedness entailed on man result from it, and continue to be, while so much of the essence of hell is infused into the composition of human nature. Well does the poet remark that—

"War is a game, which, were their subjects wise,
Kings would not play at,"—

But so long as there are to be found real or imagined causes for lighting the torch of discord, so long will the devouring blaze continue the scourge and ruin of mankind.

After the decapitation of Charles I., public opinion in

Scotland underwent a revolution, and a sudden fit of burning loyalty succeeded the frigid conduct which characterised the preceding period. The Prince of Wales, now, by the death of his father, Charles II., was invited to Scotland from Holland, whither he had fled for safety. Accepting the invitation, he arrived at Leith, where tarrying a short time, he proceeded to Scone where he was crowned. The unsettled state of affairs and the uncertainty of getting soon regulated, compelled Charles to remove from place to place; and during these peregrinations, Dundee, for some weeks previous to his fateful march to Worcester, was his residence. The presence of their sovereign, no doubt, had the principal, if not the sole effect, of kindling the flame of loyalty in the bosoms of the Taodunians, to which the Frenchified speciousness of his manners had contributed its due weight. During his residence in Dundee, large sums of money were advanced by the Magistrates and inhabitants for his use, who also, at their own expense, raised some troops of horse for his service, and presented him with a handsome equipage for the camp, and six pieces of artillery. For these attentions to the service and personal comforts of their king, the inhabitants were called upon to pay a high and bloody price. The armies of Cromwell were rapidly reducing every place to the obedience of the Parliament in appearance, but in reality to his own; and in course of uninterrupted victory, a division, under the orders of General Monk, sat down before Dundee at the end of July 1651. The particulars of this investure, for want of other means of information, must be drawn from Dr. Small's Statistical Account of the Town; and as he had access to the

various records, secular and ecclesiastical, there can be no doubt that his concise statement is correct so far, at least, as his authorities are so.

The siege of Dundee by Monk appears to have lasted for at least five or six weeks previous to the fatal assault. It was to raise the siege that many of the principal nobility and gentry, attended by a committee of the Estates* and of the Kirk, assembled at Alyth, a village on the north part of Strathmore, to collect their forces, and it was from the besieging army that Alured and Morgan, who surprised them, were detached. The Earl of Leven commanded the forces assembled at Alyth, and to his imprudent security, their surprise and dispersion is ascribed. Lord Brechin, son to the Earl of Panmure, is said to have foreseen the danger; and on his representations being neglected, to have narrowly and alone escaped it, by leaving the party in disgust. Among the prisoners, besides the Earl of Leven, were the Earls of Crawford and Marshall, Lords Ogilvie, Bargeny, and Home, the lairds of Collinton, Leys, Powrie, &c.: and

* The Estates, Parliament, or National Council, consisted of the dignified clergy as the first Estate; of the landed interest or tenants of the Crown, as the second; and of the burgesses of burghs or the commercial interest, as the third. After the Reformation and until the introduction of Episcopacy, the clergy ceased to form an Estate, and Parliament was formed of only two, the landed and trading interests. All the three Estates met and deliberated in one apartment; hence in the assemblies of the Estates, those only, whatever their rank, who possessed equal freeholds, were peers. Peerages, such as exist at present, had no being in Scotland even in the sixteenth century, as dignities were annexed to territory, and always accompanied it whether it passed from one person to another by descent or purchase. In place of the clergy who were thrown out by the Reformation and the Revolution, the nobility or superior barons were separated from the lesser freeholders and substituted in the place of the church dignitaries, and thus the three Estates still remained, Lords, Barons, and Burgesses.

among others of the committee of the clergy, the noted Sharp.* The garrison was very strong: Gumble† reckons it more numerous than the army of the besiegers; other accounts raise it to no less than 10,000 or 11,000 men; nor in that imperfect state of the arts of attack were the fortifications contemptible. These circumstances justify Governor Lumsden's answer to General Monk's summons, though the English affected to call it arrogant, and to use it as an apology for their subsequent barbarity. It was in these words:

"Sir, we received yours. For answer thereunto, we by these acquaint you, that we are commanded by the King's Majesty to desire you and all officers and ships that are at present in arms against the King's authority, to lay down your arms and to come in and join with his Majesty's forces in this kingdom, and to conform and give obedience to his Majesty's declaration sent you herewith, which, if you will obey, we shall continue, Sir, your faithful friend in the old manner. Robert Lumsden."

Gumble informs us that Monk obtained very good intelligence of what passed within the town by means of a boy, who frequently used to get over the works in the sight of the centinels and townspeople, in order to enjoy with the children of the town the amusements in which they indulged. Among other things which this boy reported, he informed Monk that, at nine in the morning, all the strangers and soldiers used to take large morning draughts, and that before twelve they

* James Sharpe, afterwards Archbishop of St. Andrews, and a bloody persecutor of the Covenanters.

† Monk's chaplain and biographer.

were well drenched in their cups. The information was probably correct ; for in fact it was a constant and uniform practice of all the male inhabitants, the better sort not excepted, and which was continued until long within the last century, to breakfast in the alehouses. Of this circumstance, Gumble reports that Monk did not fail to take full advantage ; for even before his detachment to Alyth had returned, he gave orders for the assault at the usual wassail hour. The consequence was, that besides the destruction of many of the inhabitants, of whom upwards of twelve hundred fell, the whole garrison was massacred without any regular resistance.

Thus, on the 1st September 1651, the standard of the Parliament, stained with the blood of its inhabitants, floated in triumph in Dundee, and all the wealth which had accumulated from successful commercial pursuits, and all that was brought into it by the numerous strangers who had crowded to it, as to a place of security, from all parts of the kingdom, became the prey of the victorious soldiery. The strongest town in Scotland, it was rendered more strong by increasing its means of defence ; and many of the nobility and gentry, with their families and valuable effects, hastened to it as the only place the kingdom offered of protection and refuge from the calamities and desolation which attend a state of intestine commotion. "Some of my men," says Whitelocke, one of the officers of the Commonwealth, in a letter to the Parliament, "have gotten five hundred, some three hundred, others two hundred, and a hundred pounds, a piece ; none of them but are well paid for their service." About forty pieces of cannon, a great quantity of small arms, and a large store of am-

munition, were also taken. The vessels belonging to the port amounted in number to a hundred; of them, sixty were taken in the harbour and laden with "the best plunder of any gotten in the wars throughout the three nations," and sent away. But see, says Gumble, "the just judgment of God, that most of the wealth being shipt to be transported to Leith and Edinburgh, upon several vessels that were taken in the harbour, the ships were cast away within sight of the town, and that great wealth perished without any extraordinary storm." Not a particle of the immense plunder crossed the bar of Tay; for as Gumble says, in his reflections on the circumstance, "Ill got soon lost."

Tradition reports that after an ineffectual attempt to resist the storming fury of Monk, a party of the garrison and inhabitants with the governor fled to the Steeple, which they held out for three days; but for want of necessaries, they were obliged to surrender at discretion, and were all inhumanly murdered in the churchyard, as were also two battalions of Lord Duffus' regiment, and another corp in the public market place.* No unusual provocation was given for this severity, as Gumble mentions none, but rather applauds the spirited conduct of the governor, whose head, by the orders of Monk, was fixed to one of the abutments at the south

* The bodies of those killed in the churchyard were carelessly buried where they fell, and within the churches, which had stood, little other than in ruins, from the time of the assault by Montrose. It was not till the year 1656 that they were fully repaired again: and that more by the incorporations and individuals than by the Magistrates, the former receiving from the latter certain spaces on condition of seating them. That part belonging to the incorporation of Trinity House was filled with pews, by levying a rate of 6d. per pound of wages of native, and 8d. per pound of the wages of foreign seamen resorting to the port, as the sederunt record bears.

west angle of the Steeple, where the scull for a long time remained, until the stone to which it was affixed fell down. Tradition also states, that the butchering fury of the victors did not terminate until the third day ; that the sympathies and feelings of nature began to manifest themselves at the heart-touching spectacle of an infant seeking its natural nourishment from the cold breast of its murdered mother.*

In corroboration of the account of the slaughter of those who took refuge in the Steeple, it may be stated, that about eighteen years ago, when the Nethergate Street was widened, in front of the churches, by the removal of a row of houses, and the ground or churchyard—it never was one in the popular sense of the word—improved, vast quantities of human bones were discovered more or less perfect, which appeared, from the shallowness of their covering, to have been but carelessly and hastily interred, and which evidently pointed them as the effects of a cause of destruction beyond the ordinary and every-day occurring means of mortality.

Monk stationed a garrison of English soldiers in the town to restrain any exertions that might be made in favour of royalty, and then, with the remainder of his forces, removed from the neighbourhood. The severe discipline, established by Cromwell's administration, obliged the garrison to conduct themselves with the

* It may be remarked, that the workmen employed in laying the pavement on the north side of the Nethergate, opposite the churches, discovered a grave which seemed to have been made with some attention. It contained the skeletons of a woman and a child, which were concluded to be the remains of this woman and her infant. The melancholy incident recorded in the text occurred, according to tradition, in the Thorter Row.

most scrupulous regularity. A great part of the soldiers were tradesmen, who being necessitated for their own convenience to exercise some of the most useful English arts, a spirit of inquiry was roused among the townspeople, with whom they were associated, who were eager to imitate and willing to practise the arts which were now introduced among them, and which, moreover, were now brought to a degree of perfection hitherto unknown. The money received by the soldiers for pay being distributed for necessaries with the strictest punctuality, produced a considerable circulation of cash, and attracted to the town numbers of settlers who were induced to come thither by the hope of gain. During a stay of eight years, sixty of the garrison were married to as many of the townswomen, which marriages produced, in that period, an addition to the population of two hundred and fifty; so that those who were instrumental in reducing the population were in return quitting it in a state of progressive improvement. Many an aching heart and many a moist eye must doubtless have been at seeing the sister, or the daughter, nay the widow, take in marriage the hands of those who had deprived them of brothers, of fathers, and of husbands; but love triumphs over all, and these willing fair ones may have loved their suitors none the worse that their hands were stained with the blood of their relations like Isabella Countess of Mar, who married Alexander Stewart the Wolf of Badenoch, because he wooed her by slaughtering her servants and kinsfolk, and by besieging her in her castle of Kil-drummy.

The damage done to the town appears, from the re-

cords of Parliament, to have exceeded a hundred thousand pounds. The Magistrates and Council applied to Parliament for relief and assistance, but nothing was done until the year 1669, eight years after the sack of the town; and all the relief that was given was the passing of three acts in that year—the first of which imposed a duty of fourteen pence Scots upon each pint of French wine, and twenty pence Scots upon every pint of sack, Rhenish, brandy or tent, vended within the town. This act determined in five years, during which time, from the guzzling propensity of the inhabitants, it is probable that the tax had produced a considerable sum. The second act authorised a general collection to be made through the kingdom for the purpose of repairing the harbour; and the third act granted two additional yearly markets or fairs, the one to be held on the first Tuesday of July, which, from the place where it is held, has acquired the name of Stobb's Fair, and the other on the first Tuesday of October, both to continue eight days; and the tolls and customs to be applied in aid of the town's funds.

CHAP. IX.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE REIGNS OF CHARLES II. AND JAMES VII.—ATTEMPT OF GRAHAME OF CLAVERHOUSE TO SEIZE THE TOWN.—DECLINE OF THE TOWN.—REBELLIONS OF 1715 AND 1745.—MISCELLANEOUS OCCURRENCES, IMPROVEMENTS, AND REMARKS.

Monk having overthrown the monarchical government of Charles II., and established a temporary military usurpation upon its ruins, Cromwell the Protector left the bustling stage of life, and the reins of government, to his son Richard, who, in a short time, was dismissed from the Protectorate. By a series of dissimulating and successful manœuvres, Monk again gave form and existence to that kingly authority which he had lately been so instrumental in subverting. After an inglorious, arbitrary, and infamous reign, Charles II. died, and was succeeded by his brother, James II. of England and VII. of Scotland, who gave himself up to the practice of every thing illegal, because congenial to him, and accordant with that dark system of superstition, miscalled religion, which emanates from Rome; and like his immediate predecessor, manifested his intemperate prejudices against Presbyterianism, the popular religious establishment of Scotland, by endeavouring to destroy it. The sufferings to which the Presbyterians, or Covenanters, as they were called in contempt, were subjected during the successive reigns of the two Stewarts, Charles and James,

were of the most dreadful kind, and of a piece with the dragooning or military conventing policy of Louis XIV. of France. Driven to despair by the tyranny of those who ought to have redressed the grievances of which they complained, arms were the only alternative to which they could resort, and which at length gave them the redress that otherwise they would never have obtained. Though there is no record known which relates any transaction of these persecuting times, these days of blood, mistrust, and crime, in which Dundee was concerned, yet the following remarks and reflections upon the general scope of the wretched policy then adopted by a crew of traitors leagued together for the subversion of the liberties, civil and sacred, not only of the British empire, but of the Protestant world *in toto*, are so judicious and pertinent that they claim to be inserted here. The Presbyterians were, by the champions of tyranny and misgovernment, stigmatised with the opprobrious term *rebels*, because they armed themselves in defence of their dearest and unalienable rights against oppression; but "the partisans of the Stuarts were rebels of the very worst description. They wished not merely to overturn the Government—they wished to establish a worse one in its stead. They were therefore rebels against both government and people. It is well known that Charles the Second *was determined* to establish the Roman Catholic religion by force; that for the accomplishment of this, he entered into a solemn, though secret treaty, with Louis the Fourteenth; that he was organising an army; and that both he and his brother James looked forward to an arduous and bloody civil war, into which, James says, they were anxious to

enter while young and vigorous. To enable him to establish his despotism in England, he was the pensionary of Louis ; and in return he was to aid that monarch in conquering the Dutch, at that time the only defenders of liberty on the Continent. James was privy to all this ; and though there was sometimes no little jealousy between the brothers, as is often the case with bad men, he was no less zealous in the 'great work,' as he himself calls it. Thus was the King of England laying himself, his country, and as far as was in his power, the liberties of Europe at the feet of Louis, a despot, and a schemer of universal empire. And for what? Not the establishment of the Catholic religion, for Charles was no bigot, but that he might free himself of the 'tyranny of Parliament,' that is, might put an end to the liberties and constitution of his country, be its tyrant, and ultimately assign it over as a province of the universal empire. Perhaps, indeed, the schemes of the legitimate projector did not go just the length of this last step, but it is the natural progress. He was willing to take the others, and he would in the end have been forced to take that also. That he should have looked to the Catholic religion, as the means of enslaving the nation, speaks volumes : but that religion has ever been a favourite with the lovers of despotism. The Stuarts, therefore, were traitors to the people, and by force were to wrest from them their liberties. Their partisans were accordingly rebels—and that, too, of a very ungrateful description, for the existing government had treated them with lenity. The reason why Charles and James were so anxious to introduce Episcopacy into Scotland, could not be their love of Episcopacy,

for at the same time they were leagued for its overthrow, but they deemed it one step to the accomplishment of the 'great work.' A few Bishops might be all chosen from among their own creatures, which could not well be the case with a thousand Presbyterian ministers. The Covenanters were, therefore, the champions of liberty, both civil and religious, to a very great extent, and the Nonjuring Bishops had really more cause for praising than deriding those friends of freedom—unless indeed themselves had been ready to kiss the Apostolic toe, and follow the abominations of the Scarlet Lady who sitteth on the seven hills. There is at present a fashionable levity and vacillation of mind, and a tendency to despise the religion and patriotism of our fathers, much in the same way that we despise their system of commerce and of chemistry; not from a want of faith certainly, for mankind never perhaps believed as much nonsense as they have done during the last twenty-five years. They have, indeed, in a great measure abandoned the belief in "ghaists and lang nebbed things," but they have changed that armless credulity for one of a more dangerous kind—one which makes their opinions, both religious and political, veer like a weathercock, or flicker like an *aurora borealis*. They can see no difference between a resistance of oppression, and a hostility to good government—between a defence of the constitution and an attack on it—or, between a religion which always must be the bulwark of freedom, and one that is fitted for becoming an engine of arbitrary power. But though the gay and frivolous may affect to deride the plain and evangelical simplicity of the Presbyterian Kirk, it is to be hoped that the great body of our coun-

trymen will never join in the derision. We do not mean to say which of the many forms of Christianity is best for private devotion ; no man has a right to thrust himself between another man and his God, and command him when and what manner he is to pray ; but this much is true,—that that form of church government which renders it difficult for a few men to lord it over the many, and make conscience a chain of political slavery, is best for a national church. Scotland is perhaps more indebted for her prosperity to the Presbyterian Kirk than to all other causes put together. Had Charles or James succeeded in the “great work” of establishing Popery, we should have been what Spain is ; nay, we should have been far worse ; for the light of freedom is like that of the sun,—if it arise in any one country, it is felt in all the others, whatever may be the density of the fogs in which they are enveloped. We should have had sleek churchmen wantoning on the good things of the land, indulging the licentiousness of the great, and doubling the fetters of the poor ; and instead of our bustling towns and thriving villages, we should have had here one wretched cabin, and there another, as is the case in Ireland. Even though our lot had been somewhat better than this—had we been merely blessed with the splendour of an Episcopal hierarchy—we should have all felt it. The Kirk is the guardian of our liberty—if not for what she does, at least for what she prevents. No ambitious or designing man can make her a very powerful political engine. She holds out no wealth and pomp to allure such a man : hence those who in other times would have become Beaton or Sharpes, now go to London and “boo” themselves into the Privy

Council; and we need have no fear of any being imported as churchmen. The ministers of the Presbyterian Church are all nearly on an equality, and they are independent of all but their equals. Instead, therefore, of being tempted to look forward to a deanery or a mitre, or of plotting to obtain these, they retire to their own manse and watch over the moral and religious improvement of their flocks. If one of them has any other ambition, it is that he may obtain a professor's chair, become manager of a charitable fund, or excel in some department of literature—or any restless spirit to whom literature is less congenial than intrigue, and who, in the hope of gain, would have been ready to poison the ear, or flatter the tyrannical measures of a minister, naturally discharges his venom in the small warfare of family disputes, or cools his choler by sousing furiously and foully into the black fluid of local politics. Indeed, when we consider the small portion of political influence that the people of Scotland have, compared with their neighbours of England, we feel convinced that had we been under the sway of Lords Spiritual—who would naturally, and as a thing of course, have seconded the views of some of our Lords Temporal—we should ere now have become a mere fief of the treasury, or a province of the sister kingdom. Thus we ourselves would have dwindled into poverty, ignorance, and insignificance, and might have been a tool in the hands of a corrupt and crafty minister for promoting the slavery of the whole empire. So we should have become at once despicable and despised—wretched ourselves, and a curse to our neighbours. Now, we would ask, to whom are we indebted for being saved

from all this, and placed so high in the moral and intellectual scale? Not to soft courtiers and fawners upon princes—not to our titled countrymen who would have sold us at the Union—not to the swords of warriors, or to the tongues of statesmen. No! Our country has, indeed, produced courtiers as fawning and obsequious as any; it has produced peers by whom it has been forgotten; it has produced warriors of the bravest, and statesmen of the most eloquent;—but its salvation is not owing to them,—it is owing to those very Covenanters whom we would now in the madness of our dotage despise. Aye, and we owe it, too, to their enthusiasm. That enthusiasm kept alive the sacred flame which in the end procured the establishment of our liberty. The circumstances of those times were such as are always peculiarly dangerous to freedom. The country had been distracted by revolution, and wasted by civil war; and men, disgusted at the uncouth shape and unwieldy gait of the elephant, were ready to throw themselves into the mouth of the tiger. The bad and the selfish naturally clung to the restored monarch in hopes of favour and promotion; men of a calmer temperament had become indifferent; and it required all the zeal, and even the wildness of the Covenanters, to give an impulse to the spirit of the country. Their faces may not have been such “as limners would love to paint, and ladies to look upon;” but which is of infinitely more importance, their actions were highly useful to man, and consequently approved by God. Their names and their memory must therefore be dear to their countrymen, so long as Scotland is the place of freedom, and the abode of religion and virtue; and if the time

shall ever come when they shall be generally held up to ridicule or contempt, then the sad period will be fast approaching when their tombs shall be the only memorials of patriotism in the country, and the land of Forbes, of Fletcher, and Wallace, shall become the habitation of time-servers, and knaves, and traitors."*

To return. In the year 1686, Maitland of Hatton, brother of the notorious and infamous Duke of Lauderdale, who had possessed himself of the lands and feudal rights of the Scrymseoure family, by purchasing the life-rent of the Countess of Dundee, to the exclusion of John Scrymseoure of Kirkton, nearest heir to the deceased Earl, was deprived of his unjust acquisition, which were by James II. bestowed on John Grahame of Claverhouse, for the consideration of a sum of money. Two years after this, Claverhouse was created Viscount of Dundee. His readiness to become a tool to, and an executor of, the mandates of arbitrary power, gave him, in the eyes of the infatuated James, a claim on the estates of Dudhope, and constabulary of Dundee, superior to that of the lawful heir. Claverhouse's implacable hatred and opposition to Presbyterianism, and his outrageous and savage severity to the supporters of it, which he had often manifested, rendered him peculiarly obnoxious to Fletcher, Provost of Dundee, who zealously adhered to them, and distinguished himself conspicuously in their behalf; while his opponent, on the other hand, was applauded by James and his creatures, for heartily approving and steadily endeavouring to support the ill-assorted and deranged proceedings of

* Mudie—Independent.

a weak, a superstitious, and a stupid mind. That he might exercise his brutish propensities to the prejudice of the Presbyterians and the inhabitants of Dundee, Claverhouse, as constable, by his newly acquired, but illegal right, attempted to preside in a magisterial capacity over the town. He renewed all the arrogant pretensions of former constables, and went so far in his presumption and devotion to arbitrary power, as to insist upon those privileges which they had solemnly relinquished. He next proceeded to nominate a Provost by his own authority ; but this impudent manifestation of tyranny was resented with so much spirit, that he was compelled to seek for safety in a precipitate retreat, which he effected with difficulty, hurrying from the town-hall with his head uncovered. Determined to take vengeance on the town for this disappointment, and to retaliate with interest the insults with which it was accompanied, he flew to Dudhope, in the wildest transport of vindictive rage, and commanded his dependants, with a body of his Highland retainers, to assemble in arms in the Glen of Ogilvie. His peremptory orders were promptly obeyed. Placing himself at the head of his vassals, he proceeded onward to Dundee, anticipating with gloomy satisfaction the wreaking of his fury on its inhabitants. The humanity of Mrs Maxwell of Tealing, however, interposed, to prevent the threatened catastrophe : Observing Claverhouse descending the southern slope of the Sidlaws with his forces, and conjecturing his ferocious intentions, from her knowledge of his enmity to the town, growing out of his recent conduct there, she lamented her inability to convey the important intelligence of the approach of danger to Provost

Fletcher, for whom she entertained the greatest respect. Overhearing her anxious expressions of sorrow and regret, one of her servants, called More, offered to proceed to Dundee and communicate her apprehensions, which were too well founded. Mrs Maxwell, with the liveliest pleasure, accepted his tender of service, and instantly despatched him on the errand. By this time, Claverhouse was past Tealing, and More, taking the same direction, walked on unmolested, and overshot the hostile band; but Claverhouse remarking his pedestrian celerity, and suspecting the development of his design, ordered a party to follow him without delay. In the meantime, More, pursuing his journey, deserted the highway, and turning down a hollow near the burn of Clepington, eluded his pursuers. Arriving at the same place, the pursuing party found a man stretched along upon the ground fast asleep; and concluding him to be the object of their pursuit, and that he had resorted to this as a scheme to elude them, they instantly seized and awoke him. Claverhouse coming up while they were engaged arousing the man, he, in his usual style of overbearing insolence, threatened to punish him with the utmost severity for his conduct. The man stood astonished; protested his innocence of any design to offend; requested him to look upon his once well-known features, and reminded him of several actions he had performed in his own presence, which merited a better reward. Claverhouse was now too sensible of his error, and chafing with rage at having lost so much time, redoubled his speed to overtake the fugitive, but in vain. More, while he was examining the supposed emissary, had reached the town, and, by running through the

streets, uttering warning cries, and making expressive gesticulations, he acquainted the inhabitants with the imminent danger which was approaching them. Before Claverhouse arrived, they appeared in sufficient numbers for their own defence, and prepared to give him a reception, warm and hearty, for the kindness which prompted him to make them this visit. Enraged at this second disappointment, he commanded his vassals to fire the Rotten-row or Hilltown, which being instantly done in several places, the flames spread fast on every side, devouring and reducing all the houses to ashes in a short time. The owners of the blazing dwellings, unable to make any exertion to save their property, stood mournful spectators of their own ruin, while their neighbours in Dundee could give them no assistance, as the town itself was in danger. Apparently satisfied with this achievement of impotent and cowardly malice, Claverhouse retired; and being called to act elsewhere, he ceased to disturb the counsels and to overawe the administration of the Magistrates, whom, supported by the citizens, he found too powerful for him.* The battle of Killicrankie, fought 28th June,

* Claverhouse made his attack on the town at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th May 1689; and on the next day the Privy Council ordered the collectors of customs at Bo'-ness to enter six "forekings" of powder, belonging to Dundee, free of duty, and at the same time authorised the Magistrates to apprehend all persons seeking a passage across Tay, that could not give a good account of themselves, and also to seize all boats of every kind upon the river from Perth to the sea. A short time previous to this attack, only a month, an Act of Parliament passed, dated 12th April 1689, depriving the nominees of the exiled James VII., who had long misgoverned the town, of all concern in the Magistracy, and authorising a poll-election of Magistrates to continue till Michaelmas, when the usual form was directed to be again adopted and to continue, which accordingly took place.

1689, misused his career of blood, and freed the kingdom of a monster. This, by Claverhouse, was the last hostile attack made on Dundee, though not the last time a hostile force possessed it.—Other matters must now be attended to.

The slaughter of the inhabitants, and the pillaging of the town by Monk, were evidently the coöperating causes of the decline of Dundee from its former consequence. Its wealth was removed, its population reduced, and its commercial and manufacturing prospects ruined. A famine of seven years' continuance which occurred towards the end of the same century, increased the gloom by swallowing up the produce of the little means acquired between its commencement and the termination of hostilities. The overthrow and ruin of the grey woollen manufacture or plaiding succeeded, which, besides supplying the demand at home, was exported in large quantities to the continent, where it was used in many parts of Germany for clothing to the soldiery. From an increasing demand, favourable hopes of success were entertained; but the Union, which took place between Scotland and England, withered every flattering prospect, and paralysed every effort. The exportation of woollen cloth from the former was expressly prohibited, while that of wool, the raw material, was encouraged with the greatest earnestness. The manufacture, thus ruined beyond recovery, was engrossed by the English, while the commerce and ancient independence of the Scots were sacrificed to the interests of a monopolising rival, who could not brook the prosperity of any but herself. At this time there were not, as there could not be, any idea of the

mighty extent to which trade and manufactures have been carried since ; and we cannot help thinking that a spirit of commercial enterprise had begun to manifest itself in Scotland, and to be prosecuted with a successful vigour, and to a considerable extent, before the jealousy of England could have been awakened. That such was the case, and that affairs were proceeding prosperously, the foul and indefensible conduct of the English to the Scots colony of Darien is ample evidence, which, as well as the whole foreign trade of Scotland, had to be sacrificed to protect that of England—a proceeding which condemned the former to remain a time longer than otherwise she would have done, in a state of comparative poverty and barbarism.

The discontents excited by the unfortunate Darien scheme, increased by the Union and other incidents, produced a rebellion in 1715, which, however, was much allayed by the battle fought at Sheriffmoor, on Sunday, 13th November o.s. that year. The Magistrates of Dundee at this time were generally in the interest of the Pretender ; and in order to evince their zeal for his service, they, being part of the “ life and fortune” faction of the day, by tuck of drum and public proclamation, on the 27th of May, prohibited the appearance of the inhabitants with arms in the streets on the next day, which was the anniversary of the birth of George I., under the penalty of forty pounds to be exacted from every one who should offend, which penalties they would doubtless hoard as a fund for the service of him whom they accounted *their* lawful sovereign, if their own avarice, and that of two non-juring clergymen with whom they associated, would

permit them to allow the plunder to pass by their own coffers. The honest and loyal inhabitants of the town valued not the proclamation issued by the Magistrates; they gratified themselves and disappointed them; for assembling in a body, they proceeded to Dudhope Castle, where, drawing themselves up in arms, they drank his Majesty's health, with several other loyal and patriotic toasts, accompanying each with a volley; and having thus expressed their loyalty and affection to his Majesty's person and government, they returned quietly to their homes, to the great mortification of the traitorous authorities of the town, who possessed not the power to hinder or to interrupt this demonstration of popular attachment to the illustrious House of Hanover and its royal head. The following day being the 29th, and the anniversary of the real accession, called the *Restoration* of Charles II., a man who was in every respect like themselves, the Magistrates celebrated after its kind with all due solemnity.

The Earl of Mar having hoisted the standard of rebellion, and proclaimed the Pretender, King of Scotland, England, France, and Ireland, &c., at Braemar, on the 6th September 1715, Grahame of Duntrune, stiling himself Lord Viscount Dundee, performed the same farce at Dundee soon after. During the same month, Mar having taken possession of Perth, began to fortify it, and for this purpose he took four pieces of large and three of small cannon from Dundee, with other seven from Dunotter, in order to mount them on his new fortifications; but the battle of Sheriffmoor deranging the plans, and disconcerting the measures of the rebel leaders, several of them, including Mar, made

their submission to, and acknowledged his Majesty George I. as their lawful sovereign.

Induced by the flattering accounts transmitted by his friends, and urged by their solicitations to appear among them previous to their submissions being made, the Pretender left France and arrived at Peterhead on the 22d December 1715. Shortly after this, some vessels followed him, having his equipage and attendants on board, one of which got safe to Dundee, but the others stranded near St. Andrews, and went in pieces immediately after the passengers, crews, and cargoes were gotten safe to land. From St. Andrews they proceeded to Dundee, where they were joined by a detachment of a hundred of the rebels, with the assistance of whom they conveyed away to the north all the property which they had brought from the wrecks.

Leaving Peterhead, the Pretender passed unknown through Aberdeen, and proceeded to Fetteresso, in the Mearns, where the Earl of Mar, the Earl Marischall, and others, joined him on the 27th, being five days after his landing. Here he was proclaimed king, and tarried a few days, being prevented by sickness from proceeding farther; and while here, his declaration was put forth; an address from the Episcopal clergy of the diocese of Aberdeen, and another from the Magistrates of that city, were presented, and gracious answers returned. As the finishing act of this farce of mock royalty, several titles were conferred, and a batch of knights made, and among others so distinguished was Provost Bannerman of Aberdeen. Recovering from his sickness, the Pretender left Fetteresso on Monday the 2nd January 1716, and proceeded to Brechin, and thence to

Kinnaird, the seat of his adherent the Earl of Southesk, whence he proceeded to Glammiss, the seat of the Earl of Strathmore, who, with his brother, Patrick Lyon of Auchterhouse, was in his interest. Leaving Glammiss, on Friday the 6th, he proceeded to Dundee, where, arriving about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, he made his public entry on horseback, the Earl of Mar supporting him on the right, and the Earl Marischall on the left, with a train of about three hundred gentlemen attending him. Upon reaching the High Street or market-place, he remained about an hour on horseback at the desire of his friends, to show himself to the people who crowded around him in great numbers, in order to gratify their curiosity with a view of the adventurer who had come among them, at the instance of a few infatuated fools, to compel them to receive him for their king; while those of the inhabitants who espoused his interest, including the Jacobitical Magistrates, and non-conforming clergy, received him with loud and reiterated acclamations of welcome, and in return were gratified with having the honour of kissing his hand. That night he lodged in the town-house of Stewart of Grandtully, at the head of the Seagate, rendered more interesting by having been the house within which the late gallant Admiral Lord Viscount Duncan drew his first breath. Leaving Dundee on the day after his arrival, the Chevalier de St. George proceeded on his route towards Perth, dining at Easter Lyon, now Castle Huntly, a seat of the Earl of Strathmore, and sleeping that night at Fingask, the seat of Sir David Threipland, situated on the Braes of the Carse, where, as he approached, the country people flocked to see him, and

as he rode slowly, they pressed forward to touch him, his horse, or any part of its furniture which they could reach, to have some mighty feat of which to boast. On Sunday the 8th of January, he arrived at Scone, and next day made his public entry into Perth. His declaration was now published afresh, and his council nominated ; proclamations issued, ordering a general thanksgiving for his safe arrival—for praying for him as king in all churches—for a convention of the Estates of the Kingdom—for all fencible men, from sixteen to sixty, to repair to his standard—and for his coronation, which he fixed to the 23rd of the current month. In the meantime, though he had no objection to Protestants supporting him with their heretical arms, he was careful to avoid contamination from entering their churches or hearing their damnable doctrines ; and with the same obstinate bigotry that characterized his family and lost it a crown, he kept aloof from any declaration which might induce the Protestant population of the kingdom at large to give him their support. At the time appointed by himself, the vain and empty ceremony of his coronation took place—empty and vain indeed to him ; for as his claim to the British throne existed only in pretension, that claim was not a single jot strengthened by receiving a crown at the hands of those who had no right to give one, and who, in fact, had not one at their disposal. By this time, however, the spirits of the rebel leaders were very much depressed, as well as the affections of the people in the surrounding country cooled, by the issuing of an order by the kingly puppet on the 17th, six days before his coronation, for burning the towns, villages, and houses, and for destroying the corn

and forage between Dunblane and Perth; and this scheme of crowning him was hurried on for the purpose of conciliating and inducing the people to declare for, and to arm in defence of, him as their king.* Poor fools, to imagine that people would be gratified with a pageant while their property was falling a sacrifice to the devouring flame! But their expectations were as vain as their aim was incapable of producing the effect desired. Instead of support or an acquisition of strength, they found their numbers greatly reduced, their money, ammunition, and provisions exhausted; and to add to their distress, they found the royal army reinforced by six thousand Dutch auxiliaries, ready to attack them again. Every thing militated against the Pretender; and notwithstanding all his persuasions to the contrary, it was resolved in a council, held on the 19th January, four days previous to that appointed for his coronation, to abandon an enterprise which had become entirely hopeless. On the 29th of the same month, they received intelligence that the Duke of Argyle intended to march from Stirling against them; to avoid whom they quitted Perth and proceeded by the Carse of Gowrie, stopping to refresh at Fingask, to Dundee, and so on to Arbroath, and finally to Montrose; where, on arriving, they learned that the royal army was within two days' march of them. With much entreaty, the Pretender was reluctantly persuaded to embark on board of a small French vessel, at that time in the harbour of Montrose, by which he retired from Scotland, and quitted it for ever.

* Salmon's History of England. Transactions in Scotland in 1715 and 1716.

Closely following the fugitives, the Duke of Argyle, with the royal army, reached Dundee very soon after the insurgents had left it, and found the town totally void of a magistracy. The Provost, Bailies, and a majority of the Council, being in the interest of the exiled family, did not find it convenient to await the arrival of the duke, but wisely kept themselves at a respectful distance from his presence and from danger. Careful of the interests of the town, as well as of the general welfare of the state, his grace appointed a magistracy *pro tempore* by his warrant to that effect. We subjoin the warrant from the original *penes nos*—

“John, Duke of Argyll, General and Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty’s Forces in North Britain, &c.

Whereas there are no Magistrates at present in this city, who can act or take care of the affairs of the city, whereby his Majesty’s service as well as the city may suffer, you are therefore hereby required and authorized to take upon you the care of this city, and the affairs thereof, till such time as the proper Magistrates can be appointed by lawful authority. Given at Dundee, the 3rd of February 1716.

(Signed) ARGYLL.

To Mr John Scrymgeour,
James Alison,
David Maxwell,*
Alexander Preston,
James Fairweather, and
Mungo Murray.”

Thirty years after this abortive attempt to acquire a

* This gentleman’s name occurs as one of the pursuers in an action before the Court of Session in 1715, to reduce the election of the Magistrates at Michaelmas 1714. We remember to have seen somewhere a statement that care was taken to have as many friends of the Pretender as possible elected at Michaelmas 1714. Contemplating the insurrection of 1715, the insurgents were aware of the advantage Dundee would be to their attempts, as by possessing it they would be enabled to throw their expected succours from France into the very heart of the kingdom at once; and, consequently, the best way to secure the town was to secure a majority of the Council, if they could not secure the whole. Whether this be true, is of little moment now, but we have seen that a part of the Council were rebels.

sceptre and a crown, another rebellion was excited, at the head of which appeared Charles Edward Stewart, eldest son of the Pretender. As the events of this insurrection are pretty generally known, it were a work of supererogation to insist much upon them. Suffice it to say, that when the existence of the authority of the House of Hanover in Scotland seemed to be a problem of no difficult solution, the adherents of the Pretender, in number about six hundred,* under the leading of Sir James Kinloch, took and held possession of Dundee from the 7th of September 1745, until the 14th of Ja-

* In the histories of this eventful period, the number of rebels which took possession of Dundee is stated at three hundred. The number stated in the text is instructed by another part of this note; but perhaps three hundred had arrived first, which were afterwards joined by an additional six hundred, aggregating nine hundred in all, which the sequel seems to authorise, as two separate arrivals of the rebels are distinguished. The additional six hundred appear to have been overlooked by writers on this subject. The remainder of this note consists of an extract from the parish records, made by a member of session for our use. At the rebellion, Mr Charles Jobson was kirk treasurer, and from his books the extract was made.

"1745. July 7, Sabbath—Rebellion commenced.

Sept. 8, Sabbath—Rebels entered Dundee yesterday.

Sept. 22, Sabbath—Preston fought yesterday.

Nov. 4, Monday—A Fast.

" 24, Sabbath—About 600 rebels came to town.

Dec. 18, Wednesday—King's fast stopt by the rebels.

From ye 18th to 26th, collected from house to

house, worship being stopt by the rebels, ... L.23 3 3

From 26th to January 2nd, collected ... 28 5 5

From January 2nd to 9th, ... 28 6 9

From 9th to 14th, which day the rebels departed,

never to appear here, ... 23 19 5

17th Jan. Falkirk—Shamefully.

19th „ Sabbath after the departure of the rebels, 50 14 2

February 2, Sabbath—The rebels run from Falkirk the 1st curt.

April 17, Thursday.—Yesterday ye 16th curt. was fought ye famous battle of Culloden, when rebellion dyed."

nuary 1746, a period of twenty weeks; but as the demon of intestine commotion withdrew his hated form and shrouded up himself in darkness, it returned again to the obedience of its lawful sovereign.

Immediately after taking possession of the town, Sir James Kinloch published the Pretender's declaration, manifesto, and commission of regency; appointed one David Fotheringhame governor; searched the town for horses, arms, and ammunition; and levied the public money, for which receipts was given. On the following Sabbath, being the 8th September, the ministers of the Established Church preached, and as usual, we are told, prayed for the reigning family, and earnestly exhorted their respective congregations to remain firm in their loyalty and steadfast in their duty to their country and their king. We are also informed, that many of the rebels resorted to the churches, where they conducted themselves with becoming propriety, manifesting neither desire nor inclination to interrupt the quiet and decorum of the congregations, or to molest the preachers. That the clergymen would preach and perform the other parts of their duty, there is no reason to doubt, and that many of the rebels would go to church, from the mere excitement of curiosity, is as indisputable; but that those who went on the first Sunday continued to go on the next and succeeding Sundays, is quite a different thing, as it would argue something beyond the mere gratification of an idle curiosity. That no interruption to public divine service was given by the rebels for a time, is possible; but that interruption was given, and given among other causes for the public prayers on behalf of the reigning family, is undeniable; for

the preceding note from the parish records tells, in plain language, that public worship was stopped by them, and shows that the ordinary supplies for the poor had to be collected from house to house, instead of the usual manner at the doors of the churches. About this time, a vessel, belonging to one William Grahame, of Perth, was in the harbour, which was seized by a party of the rebel garrison, who conveyed her to Perth, under the impression that she was laden with gunpowder and other military stores.

At this eventful period, the various histories of the times inform us, that the most alarming reports were industriously circulated, in order to embitter and exasperate the public mind as much as it was possible against the "parcel of rabble, the parcel of brutes, being a small number of Scotch Highlanders," as coward Cope is said to have called the rebels, in addressing his troops before the action at Prestonpans, so damnatory to his fame. In the shire of Forfar, the reports alluded to, which, to say the least of them, made mountains of molehills, the gentry, clergy, and inhabitants at large, were assessed in considerable sums of money, and the whole of the parishes much depopulated by pressing the male inhabitants to fill the rebel ranks; and that all round Dundee and Perth, the country was one extended scene of robbery, confusion and horror. That robbery and confusion did occur, there cannot be any doubt, as under such circumstances as the country was then placed, they can be easily conceived to have taken place; yet common justice, even to a rebel, requires it to be stated, that the depopulation of the country, to swell the number of the rebel army was a falsehood, otherwise their

ranks at Culloden would have far more than doubled the numbers which the muster rolls bore ; and if their ranks had been thinned by the defection of the pressed men, the royal army would have been numerous in the same ratio that they had fallen off ; for in returning home, the deserters would generally have to take the routes by which the various corps of the royal army advanced ; but there was no pressing, save in the case of some individuals who were taken for the purpose of waggoners or sumpter men, and these were generally, if not wholly, the tenants and dependants of gentlemen engaged openly or covertly in the interest of the Pretender. Frightful stories were also circulated of the oppressive cruelty and inhumanity of the rebels, in entering houses and carrying off the stores of provisions which they contained, nay, even the very pot with its contents off the fire ; but what is there extraordinary or uncommon in this ? Necessity, and especially the necessity induced by hunger, makes no ceremonies nor observes any ; and, besides, they were only preying on those they were taught to consider their enemies ; and when such practices take place among the most correctly disciplined armies, some allowance ought to be made for the conduct of those who were ignorant of what constituted military discipline. After all, their offence of helping themselves to some victuals to satisfy the demands of nature, and the greater offence of occasionally helping themselves to some pieces of money to satisfy the cravings of cupidity, formed a stain, rebels as they were, light in comparison, to the indefensible and horrid conduct of the Duke of Cumberland after the battle of Culloden.

During the time the rebels held Dundee, illuminations were ordered to celebrate the arrival of some aid from France, which was sent to animate and keep alive their hopes. As is usual on occasions of that kind of rejoicing, as silly as unmeaning, a great destruction occurred of the windows of those who did not illuminate, among which the windows of the well affected, particularly those of the Established clergy, were wholly demolished. One report goes so far as to say that a shot was fired and stones thrown into the windows of one of the ministers; that the soldiers and crowd attempted to enter the house by force, while the family escaped by a backdoor; and that the minister himself, being unable by the infirmities of age to escape, only insured his safety and that of his family, by engaging the good offices of one of the rebel officers with whom he had some slight acquaintance.

After the victory over their arms at Culloden had given the death-blow to their hopes, a number of the rebels, skulking from place to place, reached Dundee in May 1746, about three weeks after the battle. Among these were James Grahame of Duntrune, who, accounting himself heir to Grahame of Claverhouse, assumed the title of Viscount Dundee; David, Lord Ogilvie, eldest son and heir of the Earl of Airlie; Fletcher of Ballinshoe; Hunter of Burnside; David Grahame, and Alexander his son, merchants in Dundee; Henry Patullo; — Sandilands of Bourdeaux; Thomas Blair, merchant in Dundee; Alexander Blair, writer in Edinburgh; and Fotheringham the quondam governor. These persons, with a design to make their escape, seized a sloop which was lying at anchor off Monifieth, belonging to James

Wemyss of Broughty Ferry, and putting to sea, arrived at Bergen in Norway on the 13th of the same month. Immediately upon landing, these adventurers were apprehended and committed to prison, in consequence of orders from the Danish government, to confine all British subjects that should enter the dominions of his Danish Majesty without having proper passports.*

By some original papers with which we were favoured, we are enabled to state that the freedom of the town was presented to the Duke of Cumberland in a gold box. The box was made in Edinburgh, sent over to Dundee to be shewn to the Magistrates and their friends, and returned again to Edinburgh, in charge of a deputation, to be presented, which was done about the 9th or 10th of March. The document which instructs this, being a letter to Alexander Duncan, at that time town-clerk, from his agent in Edinburgh, gives no further information on the subject.

At this time also, a body of men, called the "Town Guard," was in being ; but when first raised, how long kept up, and how numerous, we are unable to state. The following transcript of a receipt, which is in the hands of a gentleman in town, contains all that we have been able to collect respecting it :—

"Dundee, 5th May, 1746. Received from Alexr. Duncan, clerk of Dundee, and present captain of the Town Guard, twenty-eight guns, twenty-nine bayonets, and thirty cartridge boxes, to be accompanied for by David Lumsden, captain."

It was supposed that the course of the rebellion would interrupt every thing but what would be necessary

* Trans. in Scotland, annos 1715-16 and 1745-46.

for its own purposes, and that a course of years would pass before the recovery from a state of inquietude, and anarchy would be complete. Time, however, and the operation of good sense, obviated all the difficulties of this trying period, and at length the great excitement which it had given birth, and the impressions which the public mind had taken, were happily allayed and worn off.

At this time, Dundee seems to have sunk under all the complicated misfortunes which affected the whole nation. The depression of trade rapidly reduced the population, while those who remained languished in hopeless inaction. The principal street of the town could not boast of six houses completely built of stone ; all the rest being wood, or partly wood and partly stone, and sufficiently incommodious. The shops did not rent at above three pounds sterling per annum, and some were entirely shut, that before 1790 sold at four hundred and fifty pounds.

Soon after the suppression of the rebellion, government began to bestow some attention to the affairs and condition of Scotland, which had hitherto been prevented by the intervention of jealousy and envy. The period was now arrived when the arbitrary system of hereditary jurisdictions, and all the oppressive *regulæ* of the feudal *régimé*, which had not yielded to the operation of good sense and the diffusion of knowledge, were to give way to a more enlightened and better order of things. These jurisdictions and rights, which were drawn from ancient sovereigns by the peculiar state in which they were often placed, and given also in many cases from caprice, were now purchased up and vested

in the crown, where of right they ought always to have been. Under the act of 1747, the Duke of Douglas, as constable of Dundee, received the sum of £1800 sterling, being the sum at which the Lords of Council and Session valued the constabulary rights and privileges. From this time, the once acknowledged and tyrannical powers of the constable merged into the mild and regular powers of the Provost and Magistrates, by which peace, harmony, and good order obtained the ascendancy. Meanwhile the encouraging liberality of Parliament, by granting a bounty on brown linens made for exportation, which, from the weight of fabric and lowness of price, could not be carried on without loss, again revived trade, and animated the industry of the inhabitants. Manufactures were established and carried on with a success that operated with a most beneficial influence on the domestic habits and comforts of the people. Since this happy period, Dundee has continued to flourish. Fields which not many years since "displayed their yellow treasures to the sun," have been transformed into spacious suburbs, seats of manufacturing activity and enjoyment, from the toils of commercial pursuit.

The occurrence of the revolution in France excited a sensation of no ordinary kind in the British empire. Every one considered and wished it well or ill according as his feelings or his interest inclined him. Many in Dundee hailed it as the dawn of good to France; nor was there many awanting who, besides transmitting addresses of congratulation to the Directory, caballed in private and speechified in public, accompanying their declamations with actions less liable to be misunderstood than words, that Britain stood as

much, if not more, in need of reformation than France; and who endeavoured by every means in their power to bring the former to a participation of the blessings about to be showered down with an unsparing hand upon the latter, and to show that, as well as France, Britain was ready to bow the knee before the meretricious impulse whom folly, in her presumption, had assumed as the goddess of Nature. Blessings!—curses they were of every hue and kind. Blood, murder, rapine, crime, and violation deluged France; commotion, turbulence, and riot were making rapid strides to bring Britain to the same degraded condition; but, fortunately, the reins of government were held by hands too steady to be shaken by the blast, fierce and sweeping as it was. The part performed in these times of political agitation led a celebrated statesman to remark “that Dundee was the hot-bed of sedition,” which is almost the only thing that stains her fame; but a recurrence to the dictates of good sense, aided by the well-timed coercion of authority, brought a termination to these unhappy times—times which every lover of order and well-wisher to his country will sincerely hope may never return again.

Much squabbling and expectoration of spleen have taken place from time to time between those *in* and those *out* of burghal office; and, doubtless, much of it has been respecting affairs of trifling moment, as well as matters of importance. It is to be regretted that there should be any disagreement of opinion on subjects of importance; but burgh politics is a subject which burgesses take an interest in, and which party spirit may to a certain extent lead both parties too far; the one in promoting and the other in opposing projected

measures, sometimes without adhering to the principles of equity or economy. Respecting the Harbour, a work, the necessity of which no one denied, nor the utility of which, now that it is nearly completed, no one disputes, much jarring of opinion and much angry disputation took place. Without referring to the voluminous correspondence, nor the lengthened debates, now almost forgotten, which preceded the commencement of this truly noble work, the greatest and the best which Dundee ever undertook, suffice it to say, that on the 24th November 1825, somewhat more than ten years from the beginning of the operations in August 1815, the new Harbour was suitable for all the immediate purposes of commerce, by the wet dock being opened in presence of upwards of twenty thousand applauding spectators, for the reception of shipping; the smack *Lord Kinnaird*, London trader, being the first vessel berthed within its limits. In prosecuting the work, the expenses incurred have been great; but there is a favourable prospect of having them all redeemed. Many an obstacle, and many of them of a very formidable nature, have been met and overcome before the works reached their present state of progression, but the exercise of skill and patient perseverance were always equal to them. An extensive and capacious harbour, accessible in every kind of weather, and furnished with every necessary accommodation, is provided for the toil-worn mariner,—a haven of safety is provided for his storm-beaten bark, within the protecting arms of which he can sit secure; and, while listening to the fury of the tempest furiously raving among the cordage, the seaman will bless those whose patriotic care provided thus his safe retreat.

In connection with the Harbour, at its west side, (but a separate concern,) the Ferry Trustees have erected spacious and substantial works, by which and the corresponding erections on the opposite side of the river, passage conveyance across by means of steam-boats are effected during every hour of the day and at all times of the tide. Other extensive improvements have lately been completed, amongst which we may notice the Exchange Buildings, King William's Dock, Earl Gray's Dock, the Patent Slip, and Arbroath Railway; and in progress, the Custom-house, with commodious offices for the Harbour Trustees, and an extensive wet dock and tide harbour on the east. New streets have been added to the town, and others have been enlarged, churches have been erected, and the population exceedingly increased. A great many minor alterations, it is true, remain to be done, which, though unimportant in themselves, are of value by being parts of the great design, and as conducing to the safety and convenience of the whole.

These are improvements—these are indeed blessings—which entitle projectors and executors of them to a distinction far beyond what the noise of strife, the turmoil of battle, or the passing shouts of victory can bestow. The hero conquers his opponent, slays his thousands, then mixes among his compeers, and is forgotten; but the benefactor of his country lives while his improvements remain, and thousands yet will bless the memory of those who formed and carried on the scheme of the stupendous works which form the Harbour and other improvements of Dundee.

APPENDIX.

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TRANSLATION
OF THE
C H A R T E R
BY
KING CHARLES I.
IN FAVOUR OF THE
TOWN OF DUNDEE.

CHARLES, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, TO ALL GOOD MEN of his whole territories, clergy and laity, GREETING; KNOW YE THAT WE, with the express advice and consent of the Lords Commissioners of our Treasury, and of our beloved familiar Counsellor, Sir James Carmichael of that ilk, Knight Baronet, our Treasurer-Depute, and of the other Lords of our Exchequer of our Kingdom of Scotland, our Commissioners, have RATIFIED, APPROVED, and by this our present Charter have CONFIRMED, and by the tenor thereof do RATIFY, APPROVE, and for our ourselves and our successors for ever CONFIRM ALL and SUNDRY Charters, Infestments, Evidents, Rights and Securities, made, given, and granted by our deceased dearest Father King James the Sixth, by the Grace of God of most worthy memory, or by the deceased Queen Mary, or by the deceased King James the Fifth, Fourth, Third, Second, and First, our predecessors of most blessed memory, or by any others our predecessors, Kings of Scots, to our Lovites the Provost, Bailies, Council, and Community of our Burgh of Dundee, and their successors of the said Burgh of Dundee, of the liberties, privileges, immunities, tolls, customs, duties, markets, fairs, mills, fishings, ports, pier and shore-dues, and other duties belonging to our said Burgh, contained and mentioned in the particular Charters, Infestments, and other securities thereof, granted to them by our said deceased dearest Father of most worthy memory, or by any others of our predecessors, Kings of Scotland; AND PARTICULARLY without prejudice to the generality of the said Charters, Infestments, Rights,

and Securities above-written, the particular evidents under-mentioned viz :—A COMMISSION, or Procuratory, made and granted by the deceased Robert, King of Scots, constituting and nominating his Chancellor and Chamberlain his Lieutenants for revising and recognising the liberties which the Burgesses of our said burgh of Dundee had, or possessed, in the time of the deceased Alexander, King of Scots, his predecessor, and for returning an answer to the said deceased King Robert, conform to the evidence of what was recognised and found by them concerning the same—dated the Twenty-second day of June, in the Twentieth year of the reign of the said deceased King Robert; and a DECLARATION and RECOGNITION made by the said Chancellor and Chamberlain to the said deceased King Robert, of the liberties and privileges found by them disposed to our said Burgh of Dundee, by the said deceased King Alexander, and his predecessors Kings of Scots—dated in the year of our Lord One Thousand Three Hundred and Fifteen. A CHARTER granted by the said deceased King Robert to the said Burgesses of Dundee, and their successors, of the whole liberties and rights which they had and possessed in the time of the deceased William King of Scots, and which the said deceased William formerly granted to the deceased David, his brother, of the said Burgh of Dundee, and of the immunities and customs, with the free market and fairs held by them in the time of the said deceased King Alexander, and of certain other gifts of liberties and privileges granted to them, and particularly expressed in the said Charter—dated the fourth day of March, and of the reign of the said deceased King Robert the Twenty-second year. ANOTHER CHARTER made by the said deceased David, King of Scots, granting, and in feu-farm demitting, to the said Burgesses of Dundee, the said Burgh with its pertinents, and specially with power to them to compel all the inhabitants in our said Burgh, who resorted to the markets of our said Burgh of Dundee, with the Burgesses thereof, to pay contributions with the other Burgesses of our said Burgh, for their support, aid, and relief of the burdens to be imposed upon the said Burgh; as also willing and granting, that no inhabitant within our Sheriffdom of Forfar should buy wool, skins, or hides, except the Burgesses of our said Burgh of Dundee, and those who had the liberty of Buying these granted to them, by the rights and securities thereupon granted to them, by the said deceased King David, or any other of his predecessors—dated the Twentieth day of January, and of the reign of the said deceased King David the Thirtieth year. ANOTHER CHARTER granted by the said deceased David, King of Scots, prohibiting all markets at our Burgh of Cowper, or in any other places, to the prejudice of our said Burgh of Dundee, and ratifying and approving all and sundry ancient infeftments, privileges, liberties, and possessions, which our said Burgh of Dundee, and the Burgesses thereof, had and used, and of which they were in the use and possession, and specially of their petty customs, ports, pier or shore-dues, privileges, and duties thereof, and others mentioned at length in the

said Charter—dated the Fifth day of March, and of the reign of the said deceased King David the Twenty-third year. A CHARTER of Confirmation, granted by the deceased King James the Fourth, by the Grace of God of most worthy memory, to the Burgesses, and to our said Burgh of Dundee, ratifying and approving the aforesaid Five Evidents and Charters particularly above-mentioned, in the whole points, heads, clauses, articles, and privileges thereof, and ALL and SUNDRY other ancient infeftments and privileges of the said Burgh granted to them—dated the Nineteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Five Hundred and Eleven. A CHARTER granted by our deceased dearest Father, of most worthy memory, in favour of the said Provost, Bailies, Council, Community, and Burgesses of our said Burgh, and their successors, ratifying, approving, and confirming the aforesaid Charter of Confirmation, granted to them by the said deceased King James the Fourth, and certain other Charters and Infeftments therein at length mentioned; and in virtue whereof, our said deceased dearest Father of new gave, granted, disposed, and confirmed to the said Provost, Bailies, Council and Community of our said Burgh of Dundee, and their successors, ALL and WHOLE our said Burgh of Dundee, with the whole lands, tenements, and annual rents, lying within the said Burgh and territory thereof; and ALL and SUNDRY such privileges and immunities of which they and their predecessors were in possession at any time bygone; together with the petty customs, ports, pier-dues and duties, and the tolls, customs, and duties of the markets and fairs of our said Burgh, used and wont; with the immunities, privileges, and liberties of the water of Tay, loading and unloading of ships and boats, at whatever part of the said water they might think proper, on both sides thereof, from the mouth of the rivulet commonly called the Burnmouth of Innergowrie on the west, to the place which is called the Gaw of Barrie on the east, on the north side of the said water of Tay; and from the place where the monastery of Balmerinloch was situated on the west, to the sands which are called Drumla Sandis on the east, on the south side of the said water of Tay; with power of preventing and hindering others from all loading and unloading of whatever ships or boats in that part of the said water, within the before-mentioned boundaries, and of levying and receiving all petty customs, and anchorage, shore silver, and other duties, within the aforesaid boundaries, as freely in all respects as the Burgh of Edinburgh levies at the Burgh of Leith, and as is levied by any other free Royal Burgh, or any other persons, at any sea ports within our said Kingdom; as also of levying Twelve Pennies for every tun of goods to be brought in ships, boat, or other vessel within the mouth of the said water of Tay, and departing from the same, in all time coming, and of applying the said new imposition of Twelve Pennies on every tun of the said goods for erecting buoys, marks, and signals, upon the said place called the Gaw of Barrie, and upon the said sands called the Drumla Sandis, and for upholding the said buoys, marks, and signals for ever, in time coming,

for shewing and pointing out the dangers and depths of the waters to all navigators sailing to and from the havens of the said water of Tay, for the safety of their ships, boats, and goods: AS ALSO the salmon fishings, and other fishings, on the north side of the said water of Tay, between the said Burnmouth of Innergowrie on the west, and the rock called Kilcraig on the east; together also with the two Castle-mills, and the Wind-mill, built and situated within the said Burgh, liberty, and territory thereof, and with the astricted multurets and sequels, or knaveships, of all corn, barley, wheat, pease, oats, and other grain whatsoever, belonging to the inhabitants of the said Burgh, and all others bringing their grain to be ground at the said mills, or any of them; with the liberty and privilege also of building, haying, and holding, within the said burgh and liberty thereof, more water and wind-mills, with dams, aqueducts, and houses corresponding thereto, for the common use of the said Burgh; AND the common meadow lying on the north side of the street called the Murraygate of the said Burgh; with all other greens, meadows, marshes, and muirs belonging to the said burgh and liberty thereof, and of which the said Provost, Bailies, Council, and Community, and their predecessors, had possession in times past: AND in like manner the superiority of the third part of the lands of Craigie, with the chaplainry of the blessed Mary, founded within the church of St. Clement, and all lands, tenements, and annual rents belonging to the said chaplainry and church; together with the said church called St. Clement's Church, and all and sundry the aforesaid lands, tenements, houses, buildings, churches, chapels, yards, orchards, crofts, and annual rents, which formerly belonged to the Black Friars and Grey Friars, or Dominican and Franciscans, and whatsoever other Monkish Friars, chaplains, and Prebends; with the places and dwelling-houses of the said Monkish Friars, Chaplains, and Prebends, founded within the said Burgh and territory thereof; AND with full and free power of holding Courts for the administration of justice, and punishment of transgressors, according to the nature of their offences, agreeably to the laws and practice of our said Kingdom; and of levying issues, fines, and escheats of the said Courts, with blood-wits, as often as they shall occur, and of applying and disposing thereof for the common good of the said Burgh: AS ALSO of having a Dean of Guild, and Council of the Guild, and of using and exercising the jurisdiction thereof within the said Burgh, according to the tenor of the Act of Parliament made thereanent: AS ALSO of levying and receiving, for cleansing the High Street and market places of the said Burgh, for every load of victual and salt which shall happen to be brought, either to the market or to any house or other places within the said Burgh, to be sold, a ladlefull, according to ancient custom and use, (which now, by decree of the Lords of Council, having commission to that effect from the Estates of Parliament, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Six Hundred and Thirty-three, is restricted and reduced to half a lippie, as the said decree, dated at Halyruid

house, the Twenty-sixth day of the month of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Six Hundred and Thirty-three, more fully bears); and for every load of fish One Penny; and for every load of mutton, beef, butter, or eggs, One Penny; for every unloaded horse standing in the street, after being unloaded of his burden, One Penny; and other like customs used and wont: AND by virtue whereof our said deceased dearest Father gave, granted, and disposed to the said Provost, Bailies, Council, and Community of our said Burgh of Dundee, and their successors for ever, ALL and WHOLE the vicarage of the church and parish of Dundee, with all and sundry fruits, rents, and emoluments whatsoever, belonging to the said vicarage, to be intronitted with, levied, and received by the said Provost, Bailies, Council, and Community, and their successors, factors, and chamberlains, for the crop and year of our Lord One Thousand Six Hundred, and thenceforth yearly and termly; and to be applied for support of the Ministers serving the cure of the said church of Dundee, and entertainment of the poor residing within the hospital thereof:—TO BE HOLDEN of our said deceased dearest Father, and his successors, as in the said Charter granted thereupon is more fully contained; Together with the PRECEPT and INSTRUMENT OF SASINE following on the said Charter; Together also with the particular Charters, Infestments, Rights, and Securities therein mentioned, and thereby ratified and approved, made, given, and granted by us and our predecessors, therein contained, to the aforesaid Provosts, Bailies, Council, and Community of our said Burgh of Dundee, and their successors, of the said Burgh of Dundee, and of the immunities, privileges, liberties, tolls, customs, duties, markets, fairs, mills, fishings, shore-duties, and others above specified, of the dates and contents contained in the said Charter; Together also with all and sundry other Charters, Infestments, Evidents, Rights, and Securities, made, given, and granted to the said Provost, Bailies, Council, and Community of our said Burgh and their predecessors, of all and sundry liberties, privileges, and possessions, which the said Burgh of Dundee, and the Burgesses thereof, had and used, and of which they are, and were in the use and possession; as also of all and sundry customs, profits, privileges, anchorage dues, tolls, fishings, mills, multures, duties, lands, teinds, and others above specified, belonging thereto, and of all the prebendaries and chaplainries aforesaid, situated within the said Burgh, IN ALL AND SUNDRY heads, clauses, articles, and conditions contained and specified in the said Charters and Infestments, specially and generally above-mentioned, according to the form and tenor thereof. SAVING, nevertheless, and reserving to us and our successors, the Burgh Mails, and services of Burgh, due and accustomed, to us, and our predecessors, prior to this our present Confirmation. MOREOVER, WE, with consent aforesaid, will and grant, and, for ourselves and our successors, decern and ordain, that the said generality shall infer no loss or prejudice to the speciality; nor the speciality in any manner derogate from, or prejudice the generality;

AND, that this our present Confirmation and Ratification, of all and sundry the premises, is and shall be, in all time coming, of as great force, strength, efficacy, and effect, to the said Provost, Bailies, Council, and Community of our said Burgh, and their successors, for the enjoyment and possession of the said Burgh, and others respectively above specified, as if all the said Infestments, Charters, and other Evidents, generally and specially above-mentioned, and each of them, had been inserted, word for word, at length in this our present Charter, notwithstanding the non-insertion thereof, or the omissions of the same; wherewith, and with other defects, impediments, and objections whatsoever, which can be opposed or objected against the same, or the validity thereof, WE, with all consent foresaid, DISPENSE for ever. MOREOVER, WE, with consent foresaid, for the good, faithful, and gratuitous service, rendered and performed to us and our predecessors by the Burgesses and inhabitants of our said Burgh of Dundee, and divers other good reasons and considerations moving us, have of NEW, GIVEN, GRANTED, DISPONED, and by this our present Charter, CONFIRMED, and by the tenor hereof, of NEW, GIVE, GRANT, DISPONE, and for us and our successors, for ever CONFIRM to the said Provost, Bailies, Council, and Community of our said Burgh of Dundee, and their successors, ALL and WHOLE the said Burgh of Dundee, with all lands, tenements, and annual rents, lying within the same, and liberty thereof, and with all and sundry privileges, liberties, and immunities thereof, of which they and their predecessors are and were in possession, at any time heretofore; together with the petty customs, ports, piers, dues, privileges, and duties; and with the tolls, customs, and duties of markets and fairs, of our said Burgh, used and wont; with the immunities, privileges, and liberties of the water of Tay, of loading and unloading of ships and boats, at any part of the said water, lawful for them, on both sides thereof, from the said Burnmouth of Innergowrie on the west, to the place which is called the Gaw of Barrie on the east, on the north side of the said water of Tay; and from the place where the monastery of Balmerinloch was situated, on the west, to the said sands called Drumla Sandis on the east, on the south side of the said water of Tay; with power of hindering and preventing others from all loading and unloading of whatever ships and boats, in any part of the said water, within the aforesaid bounds, and of levying and receiving all petty customs, anchorage, or shore silver and other duties, within the aforesaid bounds, as freely in all respects as the Burgh of Edinburgh levies at the town of Leith, and as is levied by any other free Royal Burgh, or by any other persons, at any sea ports within our said Kingdom; and also of levying Twelve Pennies for every tun of goods to be brought in any ship, or other vessel, within the mouth of the said water of Tay, and departing therefrom, in all time coming, and of applying the said new imposition of Twelve Pennies for every tun of the said goods, for the erection of buoys, marks, and signals, upon the said place called the Gaw of Barrie, and

upon the said sands called Drumla Sandis, and for upholding the said buoys, marks, and signals for ever, in time coming, for shewing and pointing out the dangers and depths of the waters to all navigators sailing to or from the havens of the said water of Tay, for the safety of their ships, boats, lives, and goods: AS ALSO the salmon fishings, and other fishings, on the north side of the said water of Tay, between the said Burnmouth of Innergowrie on the west, and the rock called Kilcraig on the east; together also with the two castle-mills, and the wind-mill, built and situate within the said Burgh, liberty and territory thereof, tofts, crofts, houses, dams, aqueducts, and other privileges of the said mills, used and wont, and the astricted multures and sequels, or knaveships, of all corn, barley, wheat, pease, oats, and other grain whatsoever, belonging to the inhabitants of the said Burgh, and all others bringing their grain to be ground at the said mills, or any of them; with liberty and privilege also of building, having, and keeping, within the said Burgh and liberty thereof, more water and wind-mills, with dams, aqueducts, and houses corresponding thereto, for the common use of the said Burgh: AS ALSO the common meadow, lying on the north side of the Street called the Murraygate of the said Burgh; with all other greens, meadows, marshes, and muirs, pertaining to the said Burgh and liberty thereof, and of which the said Provost, Bailies, Council, and Community, and their predecessors, were in possession at any time heretofore: AS ALSO the said superiority of the said third part of the lands of Craigie, with the chaplainry of the blessed Mary founded within the church of St. Clement, and all other lands, tenements, and annual rents, pertaining to the said church and chaplainry; Together with the said church called St. Clement's Church, with all and sundry the aforesaid lands, tenements, houses, buildings, churches, chapels, yards, orchards, crofts, and annual rents, which formerly belonged to the Black Friars and Grey Friars, or Dominicans and Franciscans, and whatever other Monkish Friars, Chaplains, and Prebends; with the manor places of the said Monkish Friars, Chaplains, and Prebends, founded within the said Burgh and territory thereof: AND with full and free power of holding Courts for the administration of justice, and punishment of transgressors, according to the nature of their offences, agreeably to the laws and practice of our said Kingdom; and of levying the issues, fines, and escheats of the said Courts, with blood-wits, as often as they shall happen, and of applying and disposing of the same for the common good of the said Burgh: AND in like manner of having a Dean of Guild, and Council of the Guild, and of using and exercising the jurisdiction thereof, within the said Burgh, according to the tenor of the Act of Parliament passed thereanent: AS ALSO of levying and receiving, for cleansing the High Street and market places of the said Burgh, for every load of victual and salt which shall happen to be brought, either to the market place or to any houses or other places in the said Burgh, to be sold, the ordinary custom for the same, ordained by the said decree of the Lords of Council,

extending to half a lippie for every boll of the said victual and salt which shall come to the said Burgh, and within the same, as said is, to be sold, in all time coming; and for every load of fish One Penny; and for every load of mutton, beef, butter, and for loads, One Penny; for every unloaded horse standing in the street, after being unloaded of his burden, One Penny; and other like customs used and wont: AS ALSO ALL and WHOLE the vicarage of the said church and parish of Dundee, with the whole teinds, fruits, rents, and emoluments whatsoever, belonging to the said vicarage, to be intromitted with, levied, and received by the said Provost, Bailies, Council, and Community of the said Burgh, and their successors, and their factors and chamberlains, for all crops, years, and terms to come, and to be applied for support of the Ministers serving the cure of the said church of Dundee, (besides and exclusive of the Parson, who has his stipend and living out of the parsonage teinds of the church and parish of Dundee, from having a tack, or having tacks thereof, during the years of these tacks,) and entertaining the poor residing within the hospital thereof: AS ALSO, WE understanding that the common rents and patrimony of the said Burgh are so small and slender, that, along with the said vicarage, they are not sufficient for maintaining their common works, charges, and expenses, and for support of the said other Ministers besides the Parson, THEREFORE, WE, from our certain knowledge, GIVE and DISPOSE to our said Burgh of Dundee, a small imposition on wine, of Four Pounds, to be taken for every tun of wine, which shall be vended within said Burgh: with power to the said Provost, Bailies, Council, and Community of our said Burgh, and their successors in all time coming, of levying the same, which shall be applied by them, and their successors, for supporting the said other Ministers, besides the Parson, serving the cure at the said church of Dundee, and for supporting the poor residing within the said hospital thereof: AS ALSO the Weigh-house of the said Burgh, with the whole privileges, customs, casualties, and duties, due and belonging to the said Weigh-house, and to the measures thereof, of which the said Provost, Bailies, Council, and Community of the said Burgh are and were in use and possession in time past; with power to the said Provost, Bailies, Council, and Community of the said Burgh, and their factors and chamberlains, in their names, to enjoy and possess the said Weigh-house, and the measures used and to be used within the same, and whole privileges belonging thereto, and to collect, levy, and intromit with the customs and casualties due and belonging to the said Weigh-house, and measures thereof aforesaid; and generally to do, use and exercise, all and sundry other things necessary, in all and sundry the premises, in like manner, and as freely in all respects, as our said burgh of Edinburgh any wise does and did. MOREOVER, WE understanding the said Burgh of Dundee to be the chief and principal Burgh within our Sheriffdom of Forfar, in which there is a great exercise of trade, and to which there is a great resort and repair, and that formerly the late Sheriff of our said Sheriffdom sat and

held courts within our said Burgh, and further, considering that our said Burgh lies at a great distance from our Burgh of Forfar, in which the Sheriff of our said Sheriffdom and his Deputies now hold their courts, **THEREFORE**, and for divers other good reasons moving us, we, with consent foresaid, **GIVE, GRANT, and DISPONE** to the said Provost and Bailies of our said Burgh of Dundee and their successors, the Provost and Bailies thereof, in all time coming, the office of Sheriffship of our said Burgh of Dundee, and of the whole bounds, lands, common acres, crofts, mills, fishings, dams, streets, passages, and others foresaid belonging thereto, within its precinct and liberty, with all liberties, privileges, fees, casualties, commodities, duties, and immunities, pertaining and belonging to the said office of Sheriffship, within the bounds aforesaid, by the law and custom of our said Kingdom; **AND WE** have **MADE and CONSTITUTED**, and, by the tenor of this our present Charter, **MAKE and CONSTITUTE** the aforesaid Provost of our said Burgh of Dundee, elected, and to be elected in all time coming, the principal Sheriff, and the said Bailies, elected, and to be elected, to be Sheriff-Deputies conjunctly and severally under him, of the said Burgh, lands, bounds, commonties, and others above specified, with power and liberty to them and their Deputies, conjunctly and severally, [to hold] courts, as well criminal as civil, as often as necessary, within the said Burgh, lands, commonties, mills, and others above written, thereto belonging, or within any part of the said bounds [*Here a small piece of the original Charter is destroyed*]* of administering justice, of calling, convening, and convoking suits of the said Sheriff Courts, fining absentees, and of punishing transgressors, delinquents, and offenders of the Burgesses and inhabitants, and other transgressors and delinquents to death, by _____, or by whipping, or burning in the hand or cheek, and to inflict all other punishments, as any other Burgh used, or could use, according to the nature of the crimes of the offenders, and agreeably to the laws of our said Kingdom; and of making, creating, and constituting Clerks, Serjeants, Dempsters, and all other officers and members of the said Sheriff Courts necessary, from among the Burgesses of the said Burgh only, and no others, to be elected and imposed without the said Burgh; and of using and exercising the said office of Sheriffship within the said Burgh, lands, bounds, and territory thereof, with the whole liberties, privileges, immunities, and commodities thereto be-

* This chasm may perhaps be supplied by the following, extracted from the Charter granted to Arbroath in 1599, by King James VI :—“And of making and ordaining acts, laws, and statutes within the same, and of attaching, arresting, imprisoning, punishing, heading, hanging, drowning, and banishing all offenders conform to the laws of our Kingdom: With power also to the said Provost, Bailies, and Counsellors of the said Burgh, and their successors, of repleading, backbiting, and carrying whatsoever transgressors, inhabitants within the foresaid Burgh, who shall be arrested or attached before our Justice General, or any Justiciar, or before whatsoever Judge or Judges, to the liberty and privilege of our said Burgh, the parties complaining finding caution of colerath for administration of justice within term of law.”

longing, in the same manner and as freely as any other Sheriff used and exercised the said office in any other Sheriffdom, Burgh, or Jurisdiction; AND to the effect the said Provost and Bailies may the better possess and enjoy the said office, privilege, and liberty thereof, aforesaid, within the said bounds, WE, with consent aforesaid, have EXEMPTED, and, by the tenor of this our present Charter, EXEMPT the said Provost, Bailies, Council, and Community of our said Burgh of Dundee, and the whole Burgesses and inhabitants thereof, present and to be, from all appearance in any courts to be held by the Sheriff of our said Sheriffdom of Forfar, and his successors, or their Deputies, within the said Burgh of Forfar, or any other place within the said Sheriffdom, in time coming; AND we have PROHIBITED, and, by the tenor of this our present Charter, PROHIBIT our said Sheriff of Forfar and his Deputies, present and to be, from all attachment, arrestment, calling, and convening of the said Provost, Bailies, Council, and community of our said Burgh of Dundee, Burgesses and inhabitants thereof, present and to be, or any of them, in courts to be held by the said Sheriff and his Deputies, in time coming, and from all imposition of issues or fines on them, or any of them, for their non-appearance in the said courts. MOREOVER, WE, with consent foresaid, WILL, GRANT, and expressly DECLARE, that all our letters of horning, poinding, inhibition, apprising, and other letters against any of the Burgesses and inhabitants of our said Burgh, to be raised in time coming, shall be proclaimed, used, and executed at the Market Cross of our said Burgh, and that the said letters of horning, inhibition, relaxation, and other writs of whatever nature, shall, in all time coming, be registered in the Court books of our said Burgh, by the Clerk of the said Burgh, and which we declare shall be as sufficient as if the same had been registered in the Sheriff Court books of Forfar. MOREOVER, WE, with consent foresaid, and of our certain knowledge, and of our own accord, have NEW UNITED, ANNEXED, and INCORPORATED, and, by the tenor of our present Charter, UNITE, ANNEX, and INCORPORATE ALL and SUNDRY the aforesaid lands, tenements, annual rents, yards, orchards, mills, multure, fishings, immunities, privileges, the aforesaid vicarage with the teinds, fruits, rents, profits, and emoluments thereof, the said small imposition on wine, the office of Sheriff, and others generally and particularly above written, with the said Burgh of Dundee, to remain with the same, in all time coming, as parts pertinents of the patrimony and income thereof: AND WE WILL and GRANT, and for ourselves and our successors, DECERN and ORDAIN, that one Sasine to be now taken by the said Provost, Bailies, Council, and Community, or any of them, at the Town Court of the said Burgh, shall stand and be a sufficient Sasine in all time coming, in the same manner as if particular Sasines had been taken at every part of the said lands, mills, fishings, and others above specified, with their pertinents, notwithstanding the same lie discontinuous, and in different parts, wherewith we, by the tenor of this our present Charter, DISPENSE for ever:—TO BE

HOLDEN, and to HOLD ALL and WHOLE our said Burgh of Dundee, containing the particular lands, tenements, mills, multures, immunities, privileges, office of Sheriff, vicarage, small imposition on wine, fruits, rents, emoluments, and others respectively above specified,

by the said Provost, Bailies, Council, and Community of our said Burgh, and their successors, of us and our successors, in fee, heritage, and Burgage for ever, by all the rite moiths thereof, old and divided, as the same lie in length and breadth, with houses, buildings, woods, plains, muirs, marshes, roads, paths, waters, pools, rivulets, meadows, pastures, and pasturages, mills, multures, and their sequels, fowlings, huntings, fishings, peat mosses, feal, coals, coal heughs, rabbit's warrens, dovescots, forges, malt-kilns, breweries and broom, weeds, groves, timber, beams, quarries, stone and lime, with Courts and their issues, fines, herezelds, bloodwits, and marchets of women, with common pasturage, and free ish and entry, and with all other liberties, commodities, profits, easments, and their just pertinents whatsoever, as well not named as named, as well below ground as above ground, far and near, pertaining or justly to the said Burgh, and others respectively, particularly before-mentioned, with the pertinents, in whatsoever manner, in future, freely, quietly, fully, entirely, honourably, well and in peace, without any revocation, contradiction, impediment, or obstacle whatsoever: GIVING therefore yearly the aforesaid Provost, Bailies, Council, and Community of our said Burgh of Dundee, and their successors, to us and our successors, the Burgh Mails and services used and wont only, and doing and administering justice to all persons in the courts of the said Sheriffdom according to the laws of our said Kingdom. IN TESTIMONY whereof we have ordered our Great Seal to be appended to this our present Charter of Confirmation, before these Witnesses, our well-beloved Cousins and Counsellors, John, Earl of Lowden, Lord Terrinzeane and Mauchline, &c. our Chancellor; James, Marquis of Hamilton, Earl of Arran and Cambridge, Lord Aven and Innerdaill, &c.; Robert, Earl of Roxburgh, Lord Ker of Cessfurde and Caver-toun, &c. Keeper of our Privy Seal; William, Earl of Marischal, Lord Keith, Marshall of our Kingdom; William, Earl of J anerk, Lord Mauchaneshyre and Polment, &c. our Secretary; our beloved familiar Counsellors, Sirs Alexander Gibson, younger of Durrie, Clerk of our Rolls, Register, and Council; John Hamilton of Orbidstoun, our Justice Clerk; and John Scott of Scottstarvit, Director of our Chancery; Knights, AT HALYRUIDHOUSE, the fourteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Six Hundred and Forty-one, and of our Reign the Seventeenth Year.

Written to the Great Seal the Third day of February, 1642. }

(Signed) JO. ELEIS. }

Sealed the the Third day of February, 1642. 168 lib. }

(Signed) JO. HALDANE. }

CHARTER OF CONFIRMATION

OF THE

RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES

OF THE

GUILDRY OF DUNDEE,

INCLUDING THE "MERCHANDIS LETTER."

JAMES, by the grace of God, King of Scots, to all honest men of this land, clergy, and laics, greeting: Know ye, that we give and grant the foundation and erection of a chaplain at the holy blood altar, situate in the south isle of the Parish-Church of our Borough of Dundee, made by the collector of the holy blood silver and whole body of the Merchants of the said Borough, for themselves and their successors, with consent of the Provost, Bailies, Council, and Community thereof, for saying mass at the said altar, in honour of the holy blood of our Lord Jesus Christ; for certain duties and contributions, and under the conditions, circumstances, and rules, specified and contained in the said foundation; which, by our command, is read, seen, inspected, and duly compared, being whole and entire not vitiated or razed, or anywise suspected, and is known to be at full length, in this form:—

Be it kend till all men, be thir present lettres, we, ye collector of ye halie bluid silwer, and whole merchandis of ye brugh of Dundie, with one consent and assent, for vs and our successoris, merchandis, present and for to cum, frielie and irrevocablie, to have giwen and granted, and be ye tenour of thir lettres giwes and grantis for ws and our successoris, with the full consent of ye Provost, Bailies, Counsell, and comminalite of ye said brugh, to ye loving of God Almightie and of his pretious bloode, and to his blessed mother ye Virginie Marie, and to ane chaplaine, daylie to sing and say divine service, at ye halie bluid altar, situat in ye south ile of ye parochie-kirk of ye said brugh, and for ane singing mess solemnie ilk Thursday, in honour of ye halie bluid of our Lord Jesus Chryst, continualie to be singing at ye said altar,—thir contributionis, dewties, wnderwretten. That is to say, in ye first, yat we sull have to chose ane Deane of Gild; ye whilk Deane of Gild sull have power of collectorchip of ye halie bluid siluer, and wther duties of ye halie bluid; and till exerce, hant, and vse ye office and authoritee pertaining to ye Deane of Gild, according to ye statutes of ye Gild and ye burrow-lawes. The whilk Deane of Gild sull have power be him and his factores and procura-

toris on yis side of ye sea, or bezond ye sea, to gather and tak vp fra ye merchantis, and ilk ane of yem beyond ye sea in Zealand or in Flanders, twelf gryt of ilk seck of guid, ane gryt, of ilk stick of cloth, and ane gryt of ilk barrell guid, and ane gryt of ilk kip of hydes, and of all wther guides seclik effeirand yairto. And yis to be taken of all guides laidned or passand from ye port of ye said Burgh, and till all wther landis, French, Dantzick, Denmarck, and all wther partis, in monie of ye laud effeirand yairto, to seck, pock, stick of cloth, barrell and other guides; and yis als long tyme to be taken vp as ye whole merchandis thinkis expedient be taken up in wther pairtis, to ye reparation of ye said altar, and vphold of ye said seruice as said is; and when ye whole bodie of ye merchandis or ye most part of them thinkis not expedient yat ye said dewties be not taken vp in Flanderis, and wther pairtes, as said is, than ye sall gieve heir ane weeklie pennie Scottes money, to be gathered in ye said burgh, be ye said Deane of Gild, or his factores or procuratoris, of ilk merchand and seller; to be gathered at four tearmes in ye zear quarterlie. And ye said Deane of Gild, or his factores, till have power to poind and distrenzie the holderis of ye said deuties on ye zon side of ye sea and on yis side of ye sea, and sicklyke for all wther duties pertaining to ye halie bluid, but any officiar of law, and no cryme to imput yairthrow. Alsua, that all merchandis settand vp ane buith within this burgh, at ye first upsett of ye buith, sall pay to ye Deane of Gild foirsaid, and to ye reparation of ye said altar, fourtie schillingis; except freemen's sones, the whilk sall pay sex schillingis aucht pennies, yat is borne within yis burgh, for yair buith upsett. And gif it sall happen ony merchand to begin to pack and peil yair geare, or any wtheris within this burgh, at thaire first entrie, ilk ane to pay sex schillingis aucht pennies; exceptand freemen's sones of yis burgh, ye whilk sall be free yairof; and als oft as any owt burges packis and peillis within ye town, to pay sex schillingis viiid., to ye effect foirsaid. Alsua, yat euerie man yat is made gild-brother within yis burgh, except ane burges sone of yis burgh, sall pay to ye said Deane of Gild, to ye effect foirsaid, sex schillingis aucht pennies, when he is made gild-brother. Alsua, as oft as ye seruand of ye the Gild warnes ony gild-brother to cum before ye Deane of Gild, and ye leawe of brother of Gild, for ye guide of ye said brother, or gif the seruand warnis any of yem to gang weeklie with ye holi bluid bread, als oft as any beis warned yairto, ane dissobeyis and will not cum, he sall pay two schillingis for ye dissobeying, to ye effect foirsaid; and gif yat any brother of Gild is merchand at hame, or beyond ye sea, till any wther man nane dwelland within yis burgh foirsaid, als oft as yai be tantit or conwict yairwith, to pay at hame in Scotland ye sowme of fywe markis vsuall money of Scotland, to ye effect foirsaid. Alsua, yat nane merchand, drepar, nor cheapman, stand with his merchandice in ye Hie Mercat-Gaite without his easedrop, but on ye mercat-day, under ye pane of fourtie schillingis, to be payed to ye said Deane of Gild, as oft as he beis tant yairwith, to ye said effect. *Item*, That naschip be fratched

within this brugh without ye advyce of ye Deane of Gild foirsaid, be no merchand of ye samen; but yat y e said Deane be present yairat. Atour, yat no Gild brother be made Gild brother but yat ye said Deane of Gild sall be continualie yrat, and ilk ane of them; and yai be made with his advyse, and first examined be ye said Deane, gif yai be worthie yairfoir or nocht. And we, thir merchandis underwrettene, for ws and ye leawe of ye merchandis of yis brugh and our successoris, merchandes of ye samen, consentis, confermes, ratifies, and approves ye foirsaid pointes and articles in all thinges, for ye good, honour, and reparation of ye said altar, and vphold of the saide chaplaine,—That is to say, Alexander Ogilvy, James Rollock, Andre Abercrombie, James Hay, George Rollock, Alexr. Lowell, James Fletcher, Alexr. Fletcher, Mr James Kyd, Alexr. Kyd, James Boyace, James Wedderburn, Jhone Lawson, Robert Carmanow, Jhone Cowstoun, Walter Twllo, James Fotheringhame, Jhone Richardsoun, Thomas Zoung, Robert Clerk, George Buttergeis, Andro Porter, Jhone Smith, Robert Walker, James Thomesoun, Jhone Cheild, Thomas Pyot, Walter Jamesoun, David Guild, Robert Miln, Jhone Aird, William Gray, and Jhone Ramesay. In witness of ye whilk thing, and in token of ye confirmatioun and ratificatioun of all and syndrie thir pointes and articles abowewretten, and vphold of ye said service and cheplane, be ws and owre successors, to be maintained and authorized in time cuming, and ye said controbutionis and dewties to be gatherit, as said is, the Provest, Bailies, Cousell, and commonalitie of ye said brugh, hes appndensed to yair comoun sealle of ye said brugh to yir lettres, at Dundee, ye tent day of October, zeare of God ane thousand fywe hundred fifteen zeires, befoir yir witness, Alexr. Ogilvy, Andro Abercrombie, James Hay, Alexr. Lowell, Mr. David Craill, Robert Heres elder, and Robert Heres zounger, notar publict.

Which foundation and erection, we, for us and our successors, ratify, approve, and for ever confirm, in all points, articles, conditions, and circumstances whatsoever, and in form and effect, and in all things as above premised; saving to us and our successors the prayers of the said chaplain and his successors only. In testimony whereof, to this our present confirmation and erection, we have ordered our great seal to be appended; before these witnesses,—the most Reverend Fathers, in Christ, Gavin, Archbishop of Glasgow; George, Bishop of Dunkeld, Keeper of our Privy Seal; Gavin, Bishop of Aberdeen, Clerk of our Council, Registers, and Rolls; our beloved cousins, Archibald, Earl of Angus, Lord Douglas; James, Earl of Arran, Lord Hamilton; Malcolm, Lord Fleming, and the Venerable Father in Christ, Patrick, Prior of the Metropolitan Church of St. Andrew's, our Secretary,—at Edinburgh, the 17th. day of the month of July, in the year of our Lord 1526, and of our reign the Thirteenth.

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RATIFICATION
IN FAVOUR OF THE
BURGH OF DUNDEE,
OF THEIR
CHARTERS AND INFETMENTS.

In the Parliament which assembled at Edinburgh, 1st January, 1661, the Charter granted by Charles I. was embodied in an Act of Parliament, and passed 12th July, same year, as follows:—

377. OUR Sovereane Lord, with consent of the Estates of this present Parliament, ratifies, approves, and confirms the Charter made and granted be his Maiesties Royal father, of glorious memorie, under his Great Seale, with consent of the Commissioners of Exchequer, thairin mentioned, to the Provost, Bailies, Council, and Communitie of his Maiestie's antient burgh of Dundie, and their successors; whereby he ratified and approved all and sindrie charters, infetments, evidents, rights, and securities made, given, and granted be the deceast King James the Sext, his Maiestie's grandfather, of ever blessed memorie, or be the deceast Queen Marie, or be the deceast Kings James the Fyft, Fourt, Thrid, Second, and First, his Maiestie's most Royall predecessors of eternall memorie; or be whatsumever others his Maiesties predecessors, Kings of Scotland, to the Provost, Bailies, Council, and Community of his Maiestie's foresaid burgh of Dundie, and their successors of the samen burgh of Dundie, of the liberties, priveledges, imunities, tolls, customes, dewties, mercats, fairs, milnes, fishings, peir and shore proffits, and other dewties belonging to his Maiestie's burgh above-speit, mentioned; and contained in the particular charters, infetments, rights, and securities made and granted be his Maiestie's said Royall grandfather, or be any others of his Maiestie's predecessors, Kings of Scotland, to them:

And namelie, (out preiudice of the generalitie of the forsaid charters, infeftments, rights, and securities) the particular evidents after-mentioned ; To wit, the Commission or prorie made and granted be the deceast Robert, King of Scots, constituting and nameing his Chancellour and Chamberlane to revise and recognosce the liberties which the burgesses of his Maiesties forsaid burgh of Dundie had or posseste the tyme of the deceast Alexander, King of Scots, his predecessor, and to return answer to the said deceast King Robert, according to the evidence which should be recognosced and fund be them concerning the same, of the date the twentie-two day of June, and twentie year of the said deceast King Robert's reign : As also the Declaration and Recognition made be the saids Chancellour and Chamberlane to the said deceast King Robert of the liberties and priveledges which they fund, wer given and disposed to the forsaid burgh of Dundie, be the said deceast King Alexander and his predecessors, Kings of Scotland, of the date in the year of Our Lord 1352. The charter made be the said deceast King Robert, to the forsaid burgesses of Dundie and thair successors, of all liberties and rights which they had and posseste the tyme of the deceast William, King of Scots, and which the said deceast King William gave formerlie to the deceast David his brother, of the samen burgh of Dundie, and of the imunities and customes, with free mercats and fairs vsed be them the time of the said deceast King Alexander, and of certain other donations, liberties, and priveledges granted to them, and particularly exprest in the said charter, which is of the date the fourt day of March and twentie-two yeere of the reign of the said King Robert. Another charter made be the deceast David, King of Scots, giveing and to few ferme-letting to the burgesses of Dundee, the foresaid burgh with the pertinents ; and specially with power to them to compell the hail inhabitants of the forsaid burgh, who shall resort to the fairs of the samen burgh of Dundie, with the burgesses thairof, to pay contributions with the remanent burgesses of the same, towards the support, help, and releiff of these burdens imposed upon the said burgh, and discharging any other duelling within the sherriffdome of Forfar to buy weol, skins, or hyds, except the burgesses of the forsaid burgh of Dundie, and such others as shall have libertie granted to them be rights and securities granted be the said deceast King David, or any others, his predecessors thairupon. This charter is dated the twentie day of January, and the threttie yeer of the said deceast King David's reigne. Another charter granted be the said deceast King David, inhiteing all mercats at Cowpar, or any other place in preiudice of the foresaid burgh of Dundie ; and ratifeing and approveing all and sindrie old infeftments, priveledges, liberties, and possessions which the foresaid burgh of Dundie and burgesses thairof had and vsed and whairof they wer in vse and possession : And specially of their pittie customes, harbouries, and shore-dewties, proffits, priveledges, and dewties of the same ; and others at length mentioned in the forsaid

charter, which is of the date the fourt day of March, and twentie-thrid yeer of said King David's reigne. The Charter of Confirmation granted be the deceast King James the Fourt, of glorious memorie, to the forsaid burgh of Dundie and burgesses thairof, ratifieing and approving the fyve evidents and charters rextive above-speit in all points, articles, clauses, and priveledges thairof; and all and sindrie other old infestments and priveledges granted to the said burgh; which charter is of the date the nynteinth day of March, 1511. The charter granted be his Maiestie's said deceast Royall Grandfather King James the Sext, of blessed memorie, in favours of the Provost, Bailies, Councill, and Communitie of the forsaid burgh, and thair successors, ratifieing and approving the Charter of Confirmation above-speit, granted to them be the said King James the Fourt, and certane other charters and infestments at length thairin exprest: And be vertew of the which charter, his Maiestie's said Royall Grandfather of new gave, granted, disponed, and confirmed to the Provost, Bailies, Councill, and Communitie of the forsaid burgh of Dundie, and thair successors all and hail the samen burgh with all lands, tenements, and arents lyeing within the said burgh and territorie thairof, and all and sindrie priveledges and imunities of the same, whairof they and thair predecessors at any tyme bygone wer in possession; together with the pittie customes, shore-dues, proffaits, and dewties; and with the tolls, customes, and dewties of the fairs and mercats of the said burgh, vsed and wont; with the imunities, priveledges, and liberties of the water of Tay, loading and unloading of ships and boats at any parte thairof at thair pleasure on both sides of the samen, frae the Burnmouth of Innergarie, on the west, to the place which is called the Gaw of Barrie at the east, on the north side of the said water of Tay—from the place wher the monastrie of Balmerino was situat, on the west, to the sands which are called Drumla Sands on the eist, on the south side of the samen water of Tay; with power to liinder and impd others to load or vnload whatsumever ships or boats in that part of the forsaid water, within the bounds above-rehearsed, and to uplift and receive the haill small customes, shore silver, and other dueties within the bounds abovementioned, as freely in all respects as the burgh of Edinburgh uplifts at Leith, or any other royall burgh, or other persons uplift at any other seaport of the Kingdom: And likwayes to uplift twelve pennies of every tun of goods to be imported within, or exported furth of whatsumever ship or other vessel within the mouth of the forsaid water of Tay, in all times after the date of the forsaid charter, and to employ the same to the vse thairinspeit: And siclyk the salmond fishings and other fishings on the north side of the said water of Tay, betwixt the Burnmouth of Innergarie at the west, and the craig called Kilcraig at the east; Together also with the two castle milnes and wind-milnes, builded and situate within the foresaid burgh, libertie, and territorie thairof; and with the astrict multars and knaveships of all grains whatsumever pertaining to the inhabitants of the forsaid burgh, or

any others bringing their corns to be ground at the saids milnes or any of them ; with libertie and priveledge also to build and have more water-milnes and wind-milnes in the forsaid burgh and liberties thair-
of, with milne-dams, aqueducts, and houses corresponding thereto, for the common vtilite of the samen burgh. And lykwayes the common meadow lying upon the north side of the Murraygate of the said burgh, and all other greens, meadows, marshes, and mures pertaining to the samen burgh and libertie thair of ; and whair of the saids Provost, Baillies, Councill, and Community, and thair predecessors, have bene in possession at any tyme bygone ; and in lykmaner the superiortie of the thrid parte of the lands of Craigie, with the chaplanrie of St. Marie, founded within the Kirk of St. Clemence ; and all lands, tenements, and arents belonging to the samen chaplanrie and church ; together with the said kirk called St. Clemence Kirk, and all and sundrie lands, tenements, houses, biggings, kirks, chapels, yards, orcheyards, crofts, and arents, which belonged of befor to the Friers, Predicants, Dominicants, Minorits, and Franciscans, and whatsumever other Monkish Friers, Chaplanes, and Prebends, with the places and manners of the forsaid Friers, Chaplanes, and Prebenders, founded within the said burgh and territorie thair of : Together also with full and frie power of holding courts for administration of iustice and punishment of transgressors according to the qualitie of their offences, conforme to the laws and practick of this Kingdom ; and to vplift the vnlawes, escheits, and americiaments of the samen courts, with the bloodwits, so oft as they shall occur, and to apply and dispose vpon the same to the common good of the said burgh : And siclyk with power to have ane Deane of Gild and Gild Councill, and to exerce all the iurisdiction thair of within the forsaid burgh, according to the Act of Parliat. made theranent : And also to vplift, for clangeing of the street and mercat of the forsaid burgh, everie load of victuall and salt which shall happin to be brought to be sold, either at the mercat or at whatsumever house or other place within the said burgh, ane ladle full, according to old vse and wont, now restricted be the Lords of Secret Councill be commission fra the Parliat. 1633, to ane half lippie be their decreit, dated 26th September, 1633 : And for every load of fish ane peannie, and for every load of sheip, beives, butter, and eggs ane pennie, and for every horse standing louse in the way after he is vnloaded, a pennie, and such lyk other customes vsed and wont ; and lykwayes all and hail the viccarage of the kirk and parochie of Dundie, with all and sindrie fruits, rents, and emoluments whatsumever belonging to the samen viccarage, to be vplifted be the foresaid Provost, Baillies, Councill, and Communitie and their successors, their factors and chamberlanes yerlie and termelie to be employed for sustenance of the Ministers serving the cure at the kirk of Dundee, and entertaining of the poor within the Hospital thair of. Lykeas his Maiestie's said Royall Father, of glorious memorie, be the charter above-speit, granted be him, of new gave, granted, disposed, and confirmed to the saids Pro-

provost, Baillies, Councill, and Communitie of the said burgh of Dundie,
 the forsaid burgh of Dundee with the haill lands, tenements, arents,
 and others particularly and generallie above-mentioned and at length
 speit in the same charter: Whereby it is declared that the parson of
 Dundie shall have no parte of the forsaid viccarage since he is
 otherwise provyded. And farder, his Maiesties said Royall Father,
 be the forsaid charter for the causes therein speit, gave and disposed
 to the forsaid burgh of Dundie, the small impost of four pund of the
 tun of all wyne vented within the said burgh; as also the weigh
 house of the same burgh, with all priveledges, customes, casualties,
 and dewties dew and belonging thereto, and to the weights of the same,
 whairof the saids Provost, Baillies, Councill, and Community of the
 said burgh are and wer in vse and possession in any time bygone;
 and to enjoy and possess the haill priveledges belonging thereto:
 And be themselfs or their factors and chamberlanes in their names,
 to collect, vplift, and intromet with the customes and casualties thair-
 of; and generallie to doe all other things theranent, siclyk and als
 frielie as the burgh of Edinburgh have done or may doe. And in
 lyk manner, his Maiesties said Royall Father, be the said charter, and
 for the causes therin mentioned, gave, granted, and disposed to the
 Provost and Baillies of the said burgh of Dundie and their succes-
 sours, in all tyme comeing, the office of Shireffship of the samen
 burgh of Dundie, and haill bounds, lands, common-aikers, crofts,
 milnes, fishings, woods, wayes, passages, feilds, and others what-
 sumever belonging thereto within the precinct and liberties of
 the samen, with all liberties, priveledges, fies, casualties, com-
 odities, dewties, and imunities belonging and pertaining to the
 forsaid office of Shireffship within the bounds above-rehearsed
 be the law and practick of this realme; and siclyk made and con-
 stitute the Provost of the foresaid burgh, elected and to be elected in
 all tyme coming Principal Shireff; and the Baillies elected and to be
 elected Shireff-deputs, coniunctlie and severally under him, of the same
 burgh, lands, bounds, comontie, and others above-speit; with power
 and libertie to them and their deputs, conlie and severallie to keep and
 hold courts, als well criminal as civil, als oft as need bees within the
 forsaid burgh, lands, comonties, milnes, and others above-rehearsed
 belonging thereto, or within any parte of the samen bounds, als well
 against their own nighbour burgesses and inhabitants of the forsaid
 burgh and comunitie thairof, as against all other persons frequenting
 the same burgh and territorie thairof, who shall be attached for what-
 sumever cause and offence, criminal or civil, committed be them with-
 in the forsaid burgh, bounds, and territorie thairof; and to administer
 justice, and vse and exerce the forsaid office of Shireffship: And
 generallie to do all other things therein siclyk, and als frielie as any
 other Shireff hes vsed and exerced the forsaid office in any other
 Shireffdome, burgh, or jurisdiction. And to that effect, his Maiestie's
 said Royall Father exeemed the forsaid Provost, Baillies, Councill,
 and Comunitie of the said burgh of Dundie, and haill burgesses and

inhabitants thairof, present and to come, fra the iurisdiction of the Shireff of Forfar and his deputs in all tyme coming: And ordained all letters of horning, poinding, inhibition, apprizing, and all other letters raised against any of the burgesses and inhabitants of the forsaid burgh of Dundie, and hail burgesses and inhabitants thairof, and all letters of relaxation to be vsed at any of their instances, to be proclaimed, vsed, and execute at the mercat croce of the same burgh. And that the forsaid letters of horning, inhibition, relaxation, and all other letters of that nature, in tyme coming, be registrat in the Court books of the said burgh be the Clerk thairof, which are declared to be als sufficient as if the same were registrat in the Shireff Court books of Forfar, as the said charter containing diverse other lands, priveledges, liberties, and imunities, particularly and genally therein mentioned, of the date at Halyrud House, the Fourteinth day of September, 1641, at more length propoerts. And, moreover, Our Soverane Lord, with consent of the Estates of this pnt Parliament, ratifies, approves, and confirms the Charter of Mortification, granted be his Maestie's said Royall Father, of everlasting memorie, with consent of his Commissioners of Exchequer therein-speit, of the date the said Fourteinth day of September, 1641, to the Provost, Baillies, Councill, and Community of the forsaid burgh of Dundie, and their successors, and annexed and incorporated to the forsaid burgh, of the teind-shaves of all and sindrie touns, lands, barns, and others whatsumever lying within the paroehe of Long Forgund, and Shireffdome of Pearth, dispensing with the generallitie: As also of the advocation, donation, and right of patronage of the samen paroehe kirk of Long Forgund, with power to them to present a sufficient minister to the forsaid kirk, and modified stipend thairof so oft as the samen shall vaik—which teinds and patronage his Maestie's said Royall Father dissolved from the Crown and vnited and annexed the samen to the forsaid burgh: To the effect and for the causes exprest in the forsaid charter, as the samen at mair length bears: Together also with the precepts and sasines following vpon the hail charter particularlie and generallie above-rehearsed in all and sindrie points, articles, and clauses therein contained after the forms and tenors of the samen, and declares statutes, and ordaines that this pnt generall Ratification thairof shall be als valed and sufficient in all respects as if the samen wer at length insert herein, dispensing with the not inserting thairof in this pnt act: Besides Our Soverane Lord and Estates of this pnt Parliament heirby declare, that the Charter above-speit, granted be his Maestie's said Royall Father, of glorious memorie, in so far as concerns the tenor and contents of the seven evidents above-mentioned, related in the samen charter as is above-rehearsed, shall make faith and be of als great force and effect for securing of the saids Provost, Baillies, Councill, and Community of the forsaid burgh of Dundie and thair successors as to the particulars mentioned in the said charter relateing to the forsaid seven evidents, as if the same principall evidents wer extant of the dates above-rehearsed,

mentioned in the said charter, and that no certification shall be granted against them for not production of the samen evidents in any processe of reduction or improbation that shall be intentit at the instance of any partie pretending interest to reduce or improve the same. And in testimonie thair of, his Maiestie and Estates of this pnt Parliat. of certain knowledge, statute and ordaine that this Declaration shall be of force and validitie, notwithstanding of the Act of Salvo Jure to be made in this present Parliament, and of whatsomever other exceptions and alledgences that may be proposed against the forsaid declaration and validitie thair of, because the Provost and Baillies of the forsaid burgh having tendered a petition to his Maiestie's Commissioner and Estates of Parliament, notefieing, that vpon the occasion of the intakeing of the forsaid burgh of Dundie be the English, in the year 1651, for the Provost, Baillies, Councill, and Community of the samen burgh, their loyalty to his Maiestie and the Royall interest, the Charter Kist of the forsaid burgh, wherein the haill evidents thair of wer broken up be the English soldiers and all the writs taken out of the samen and many of them brunt and destroyed, and verie few of them gotten back agane. And in respect thair of, craveing his Maiestie's Commissioner and Estates of Parliat. might be pleased to take the samen to consideration and some effectual course thereanent, which petition and desire thair of being considered be them, they in pursueance of the samen, ordained famous witnesses to be cited to declare thereanent, who accordingly being cited, compeiring, sworn, and examined, Depone, that the forsaid Charter Kist wes broken vp be the English souldierie, and all the writs belonging to the burgh wer taken forth therof be the samen souldierie, and many of the saids writs brunt and destroyed be them, and verie few gotten bak agane. In respect whair of, Our Sovereane Lord and Estates of this present Parliat. did statute and ordaine in manner above-speit.

ACT AND DECREIT

IN FAVOUR OF MARGARET AND JANET HOWIESON,
AGAINST JAMES GRAY OF LOWRIESTOUN.

In the Second Session of the first Parliament of Charles II. which assembled at Edinburgh, 1st January, 1661, the following Act passed on the 12th July, the same year :—

359. ANENT the supplication given in to the Estates of Parliament by Margaret Howieson, lyverentrix of the lands of Bulleon and Barburroch, and Janet Howieson, first possessors thairof, against James Gray of Lowriestoun—Shewing that the supplicants wer daylie most inhumainlie opprest be the said James Gray ; his continuall intrussion upon and oppression of them in their possession of the saids lands, and leiding away at his onne hand off the cornefield of the saids lands the whole increase of nyne bolls sawing—intrudeing himself upon the same lands by teilling a whole rig and a green belonging to the supplicants, and encroatching upon the infeild of their lyverent lands, and demolishing ane house within the closse where they dwell, per-teaning to the said Margaret dureing her lyverent, and carrieing away the timber and rubbish therof ; breaking vp ane kill doore per-teaning to the supplicants, and possessing the same as his onne. Therfor craveing that the said defender might be ordained to find caution for his peaceable carriage towards the supplicants in tyme comeing, and to repair them of their bygone losses, and that he might be farder punished as ane example to others to comit the lyk, in maner at more lenth contained in the said supplication. And anent the warrand issued from the Lords Comissioners for trade and bills, and sumons given ther vpon be ane Messer at Armes to the said James Gray, personally apprehendit, to have compeired befor the saids Commissioners at ane certane day bygone and answered to the said supplication. Which being called, and the said persewers compeiring be their prors, and the said defender being oftymes called and not compeiring, and the said Lords Comissioners for bills upon consideration of the said supplication haveing admitted the same to the persewers probation, and issued ane Comission to the Baillies of Dundie for takeing the depositions of Robert and Andrew Donaldsons, in Long Forgund, upon the said lybell, in respect they were aged and infirme persons : And accordingly Alexr. Hallyburtoun, ane of the Baillies of Dundie, haveing examined the said witnesses, taken their depositions and returned the same with his report theranent, as the same extant in processe bears. And thereafter the said Comissioners haveing in-

powered Alexander Earle of Murray, George Earl of Linlithgow, and Robert Innes of that ilk, to examine more witnesses to advise the depositions and report; who, according to the power given them, examined witnesses, advised the depositions, revised the processe, and fand the depositions of the witnesses proved the lybell sufficientes. Which, with the report of the said Lords Comissioners for trade and bills being read and considered be the Estates of Parliament, his Maiestie, with advice and consent of the Estates of Parliament, Decerns and Ordeans the said James Gray, defender, to make restitution to the saids persewers of the number of twentie-seven bolls oats as the increase of nyne bolls sawing, taken, and led away be him in manner above-written, or to content and pay to them the sume of eight pound Scots money for each boll therof; and to repossess them to their lands, houses, barne, and kill, and to repair the byre demolished be him in als good condition as it wes the tyme of the throwing down thairof, and to repossess them thereto. And likwayes ordaines him to be punished in his person to the terror of others, at the discretion and determination of his Maiestie's Lord Heigh Treasurer and Lord Advocate, or as his Maiestie, with advice and consent forsaid, shall heir-after think fit.

RATIFICATION

IN FAVOUR OF JOHN HUNTER OF BALGAY, OF HIS FISHINGS.

In the Second Session of the first Parliament of Charles II. which assembled at Edinburgh, 1st January, 1661, the following Act passed on the 13th May, 1662:—

OUR Sovereane Lord, with advice and consent of his Estates of Parliament, ratifies, and approves the Contract made at the burgh of Dundie, the twentie-two day of Aprile last, bypast 1662 yeers, betwixt the Provost, Baillies, Councill, Collector, and Deacons of the Crafts of the said burgh, therein subscribeing for themselves, and as representing the whole bodie and comunitie of the said burgh, superiors of the fishings vnder-written on the ane part, and his Maiestie's loved John Hunter of Balgay on the other parte. Whereby, for the causes speit in the said contract, the saids Provost, Baillies, Councill, Collector, and Deacons of Crafts of the said burgh, set and in few let to the said John Hunter and his heirs and successors, whatsumever heritable and irredeimable, all and hail the salmond fishing and other fishings whatsumever within the sea-flood and shore, vnder and foragaint the hail bounds of the lands of Balgay allenerlie, perteaining heritable to the said John Hunter, with the hail salmond fishings and whyt fishes to be taken and slane within the sea foragaint the saids lands and hail priveledges, casualties, proffits, imunities, and others, whatsumever belonging or that may belong to the saids fishings lying within the territorie of the said burgh and Sherifdome of Forfar; Together with the Charter containing precept of sasine, therein relative to the said contract and following thereupon, of the date of the said contract with the instrument of sasine following thereupon, of the date the Fifteinth day of May last, bypast 1661 yeers; in all and sindrie the heads, points, clauses, articles, circumstances, and conditions therof; and after the formes and tenors of the samen in all points. Attour Our Sovereane Lord and Estates forsaid, Decerne and ordeane this present Ratification to be als valid and sufficient to the said John Hunter, and his forsaid, for brookeing and joyeing of the said salmond and other fishings within the bounds forsaid, as if the said contract, charter, and sasine following therupon wer all at lenght word be word insert and ingrost herein; and as if this present Ratification had been granted before the sasine alreadie taken of the saids fishings, notwithstanding the samen be not so done. Wheranent our said Sovereane Lord and Estates forsaid, for them and their successors has dispensed, and be thir presents dispenses for ever.

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT
OF THE
PARISH AND TOWN OF DUNDEE,

IN THE YEAR 1792.

BY ROBERT SMALL, D. D.

NAME.—The modern name of the parish is Dundee, from the large town situated in it. The name, formerly, and even so late as the beginning of the present century, was generally spelled Donde or Dondie, and in Queen Mary's charter Dondei: In law Latin it is Dei donum; and I have been assured by various Highlanders, that they consider it as signifying what this latin imports, the gift or otherwise the hill of God. These circumstances give probability to the tradition that it obtained the name towards the end of the 12th century, from David Earl of Huntingdon; who landing there after a dreadful storm, in his return from the holy wars, designed by it to express his gratitude for his deliverance; and in consequence of a vow, built the present parish-church. He certainly at this time received the town as a present from his brother King William. Had the signification been the hill of Tay, or Taodunum, according to Buchanan, it would in Gaelic have been pronounced Duntaw. The ancient name was Alec, in Boece's latin Alectum, and by this it is still distinguished in the Highlands. The signification of Alec is

said to be pleasant or beautiful. The language spoken by the inhabitants has from time immemorial been the broad Scottish; that is English or Saxon, with a peculiar provincial accent. The names of places in the parish are partly in this language, and partly Gaelic. Of the first kind are Blackness, Coldside, Clepington, Claypots; and Balgay, Dudhope, Drumgeith, Duntroon, Baldovie, and various others are examples of the last.

SITUATION, EXTENT, &c.—The parish of Dundee is situated in the county of Angus, now called in writings Forfarshire, from the county-town; in the synod of Angus and Mearns, and in a presbytery denominated from the town. The length of the parish from east to west is about six miles; but its breadth is various, for towards the west end it is nearly two miles, towards the middle where the town stands, not more than one, and towards the east end between three and four. It is bounded on the west by Liff, on the north by Liff, Mains of Strathdighty, and Murroes; on the east by Murroes and Monyfieth; on the south by the river or frith of Tay; and one point or *ness* on the estate of Blackness, from which the estate has received its name, is the most southerly point of Angus. As there is no map of the parish, it is hardly possible to communicate an intelligible description of its form. The ridge of mountains, which runs from Perth to the east promontory of Angus, called the Red-head, separating between this county and Strathmore, is well known, being a continuation of the Ochil-hills: and in the parts where it approaches nearest to the parish of Dundee, it is named the Siedlaw-hills and Lorn's-hill. While these mountains run along the Carse of Gowrie, a new range rises between them and the Tay, and there the country is flat and almost level. But where the Carse terminates near Mill-field, a new range rises of lower hills, running from Balgay-hill on the west, to the Knock-hills near Arbroath on the east, and forms the south boundary of a sort of a vale or *strath* contained between them and the ridge of Siedlaw and Lorn, &c. on the

north. In this vale no single great river runs, but it is watered by several streams which descend from the northern ridge, and after traversing various parts of the vale, make their way through the lower range into the Tay. On part of this lower range of hills, and chiefly on their southern exposure, the parish of Dundee is situated; towards the east end it is intersected by Dighty and Fiethy, the principal of all the streams which run from the higher ridge; and on the north, and also partly on the east, another of them, the *burn* of Murroes, is the boundary which separates it from Murroes and Monyfieth. The parish, however, is not mountainous, for the Law of Dundee, the highest hill in the whole parish, is only 525 feet above the level of the Tay; Balgay-hill, to the west of the Law, is considerable lower; and the ground of Craigie to the east of it, excepting at one point, is a gently-rising bank. The appearance of the country is beautiful, particularly the south slope of all the grounds towards the Tay, the south slope of Duntroon hill towards Fiethy, and the bottom where Dighty and Fiethy meet, and where they are soon after joined by the *burn* of Murroes. Balgay-hill, besides its beautiful form, is covered with a thriving plantation of various trees; and the Law of Dundee, rising gently from some low grounds behind the town, is cultivated through its whole ascent, till at last it shoots into a round, green, and uncommonly pleasing summit. The territory of the parish belongs to a great variety of proprietors, and altogether yields a valued rent of L.7874 3s. 2d. Scots. The real rent, abstracting from the houses and gardens in the town, is probably between L.8000 and L.9000 sterling; the number of Scottish acres under culture is about 3400, and in plantation about 300. The principal estates in the parish are those of Dudhope, with the other lands belonging to Lord Douglas, Craigie, Drumgeith, Baldovie, Pitkerro, Duntroon, Clepingtown, Wallace, Blackness, Upper Dudhope, Logie and Balgay. None of these, except the Duntroon and Douglas estates, has been

above 100 years in possession of the family of its present proprietor. In most of the others the property has been fluctuating, and the average term of possession is rated sufficiently high at twenty years. Logie, Blackness and Balgay, are said to be in the parish only *quoad sacra*.

SITUATION OF THE TOWN.—From the south-side of Balgay hill a small stream springs, and running eastward is joined by another on the west side of the Law, and both together continue their course southeast through a narrow low ground, till after dividing the town nearly in the middle, they fall into the Tay. Another small stream, called the *Wallace burn*, rises on the north of the Law, and running east and then south, falls into the Tay at the east end of the Royalty, and at the distance of a quarter of a mile from the mouth of the former. Between these two, on the seashore, and on a low flat ground, the ancient town of Dundee is said to have been situated. It seems to have consisted of two parallel streets, the Seagate, and on the north of it the Cowgate. In the broadest part of the Seagate, remains of the ancient cross were some years ago to be seen, and by marks in the present causeway its situation is still distinguished. West from the mouth of the first stream the ground rises into rocks which are from fifty to ninety feet above the level of the Tay: on one of these the ancient castle stood, and on the grounds lying among them, and declining towards the east and south from them, the more modern and largest part of the town is situated. When the great church was built by David Earl of Huntingdon, a good part of these grounds was probably in a state of cultivation, and the ordinary designation of the church was for a long time the Kirk in the field. From these rocks the ground continues to rise all the way west to Balgay-hill, and forms a sort of ridge, bounded on the south by the Tay, and on the north by the Balgay stream. The valley where this stream runs is exceedingly beautiful, and few situations can be conceived more delightful than those of the castle of Dud-

hope and house of Logie to the north of the valley, of the house of Balgay at its western extremity, and of Blackness on the ridge to the south of it. On this ridge the late additions to the town have chiefly been built, and they extend along the summit, and on both sides of it, near to Blackness itself. Other considerable additions have however been also made in other quarters, particularly on the east end of the royalty, beyond the low grounds on the north of it, and on the east of the ancient suburb known by the name of the Bonnet-hill. The point of the principal pier in the harbour is in $56^{\circ} 27' 23''$ of latitude, and in $3^{\circ} 2' 55''$ of longitude west from Greenwich, or in time $12' 11''$. The latitude may be considered as accurate, being the result of a great variety of observations made with a good Hadley's quadrant, at a place judged to be in the same parallel with the point now mentioned: but the conclusion for the longitude is deduced only from a few lunar eclipses, and by geodætical reductions from the meridian of Hawkhill near Edinburgh.

SOIL OF THE PARISH.—In a parish so extensive, there must be a considerable variety of soil. Little of it, however, is naturally rich. The rising ground in particular, which runs west from the town towards Blackness, is naturally thin and poor, with a gravelly bottom; and the surface was probably covered for a long time with heath. About Blackness the soil continues equally thin, and the bottom is of till. But to the north of Blackness, particularly on the east end of the hill of Balgay, the soil is deeper, and consists of a rich black earth: Except about the old castle of Dudhope, and on the low grounds behind the town of Dundee, the soil of the Law is poor, with a bottom of till. The ground to the eastward of the Law, though better, is not remarkably rich; a good part of Craigie, which consists of the best of it, was moor not thirty years ago, and the bottom is also generally of till. To the eastward of Craigie, the soil in some farms of the Douglas estate becomes better, and inclines to clay. The best

land is in the bottom where Dighty and Fiethy meet ; it includes part of Baldovie and Drumgeith, and seems to be a deposite from those two *waters*. The estate of Pitkerro, bounded on three sides by Fiethy, Dighty, and the burn of Murroes, consists of a soil good and dry, though rather thin, and the south bank of Duntroon is also fertile. The worst land is to the north of the hills of Balgay, Duntroon and the Law. But the neighbourhood of this large town seems to place all these varieties of soil upon a level. They are in general in a state of high cultivation, and produce valuable crops : and instead of large pieces of moor, which within the last thirty years were to be found every where, there is hardly to be seen a single spot. All is in culture or plantation, except a few acres of common, and very little lies waste through neglect.

CULTIVATION.—The number of people who have farms is thirty-one or thirty-two. But of farmers properly so called, and who make farming their only business, there are not more than fifteen. The practice of one of the most industrious and intelligent is as follows : He rents 130 acres at 40s. per acre ; he keeps seven constant servants and eight horses ; he employs in the spring three ploughs, each wrought by two horses ; and in the winter two ploughs wrought by four ; and he uses four carts whose dimensions are eight feet by four. His land is laid out in seven divisions, cultivated in this rotation,—1. Fallow, 2. Wheat, 3. Potatoes, and Turnip horsehoed, 4. Barley, 5. Oats with Grass seeds, 6. Grass chiefly sold green, and cut and carried off by the buyers, 7. Grass cut for hay. In this rotation the whole manure is given to the wheat, and the system seems to be approved of by his neighbours, and generally adopted. He begins to sow wheat in September, oats in March, barley in April, turnip from the 10th to the middle of June ; and his crops of grain are generally reaped in September. The reaping is wholly performed by the sickle, and all the kinds of grain are bound in sheaves, and while in the field set up in shocks.

An acre of good turnip in the parish sells from L.7 to L.10 sterling, according to the distance from the town ; the buyers take them up, and carry them off the grounds, and none is fed off in the field. The potatoes are chiefly planted by Dundee manufacturers ; who also clean them with hand-hoes, and take them up. The farmer puts the ground in proper order for receiving them, and draws from L.4 to L.6 the acre. This practice is attended with the best effects, to the health and more easy subsistence of the manufacturer and his family, and to the farmer in clearing his land from weeds more effectually than by any other method. An acre of good grass for green-feeding rents like the turnip from L 7 to L.10 and even L.12. The plough generally used is the improved Scottish one, though Small's plough begins also to be introduced. No threshing machines have hitherto been employed, though there are many in various parts of the neighbouring country, and though one kind of them is spoken of with approbation. Probably the reason is that we have no farms so large as to make them necessary, or to pay sufficiently for the original expense. The corns, when brought off the field, are all stacked in the barn yard, and generally raised about three feet above the ground, on wooden frames supported by stone pillars. Fanners have been for a long time the only instruments employed in winnowing. The principal manures, in addition to what every farm supplies, are dung from Dundee, and lime, chiefly from Sunderland. No services are in this parish exacted from the farmers, and this oppressive custom, though still subsisting in some other parts of Angus, is here happily abolished.

The greatest part of the parish is inclosed with hedges and stone-fences, but except in some parts distant from the town, the inclosures are seldom used for pasture. The cattle of all kinds are good, but the parish is not remarkable for any peculiar breed. The farmers breed some horses, but by no means in numbers sufficient for the demands of the neighbourhood, or for their own

labour. The market in Dundee for all kinds of butcher-meat is one of the best in Scotland. The veal in particular has of late years become excellent, in consequence of an improvement introduced by a gentleman in the neighbourhood, in the management of the calves. Instead of confining them in low, dirty and open stalls, they are placed in boxes raised some feet above the ground, by which means they are more easily kept clean, warm and dry: and care is also taken, by giving a cover to every box, to exclude the light: and in consequence of these, and some other attentions, the veal equals, if not excels, the best produced in England. No sheep are bred, or even fattened for sale, except a few by Mr. Guthrie of Craigie. He has tried in his inclosures the large south-country sheep, and endeavoured to introduce that of Mr. Bakewell, I believe, with tolerable success. The birds and quadrupeds which are not domesticated, are the same which frequent the other low country parishes near the sea; and seem to require no particular enumeration. No part of the parish is subject to inundations, except the bottom where Fiethy and Dighty join; but I have never heard of any considerable damage done either to the grounds, or to the crops upon them; and though the equinoxial tides sometimes rise high, neither have they, in any person's memory, been hurtful.

AIR, RAIN, &c.—No part of the parish can be called unhealthy. The higher and west part of the town of Dundee, and the whole ridge on which the principal additions to it have been built, is naturally as healthy a situation, from its gravelly bottom, the constant current of the tides, and its exposure to the south-west winds, as perhaps any in the world. Even the suburbs to the north and east, though on a bottom of till, are healthy; for the declivity of the situation prevents all stagnation of water. The low grounds behind the town are indeed, hitherto, but insufficiently drained, and the houses to the south, which border on them, exhibit some considerable marks of dampness. But the principal causes

of unhealthiness in Dundee were the height of the houses, the narrowness of the lanes and of some streets, and that the people were too much crowded upon one another. The bounds of the royalty were too confined for the increasing number of the inhabitants, and it was only within the last thirty years that they began to extend their buildings beyond its limits. But with all these defects, Dundee may be considered as a very healthy place. The small-pox indeed are often epidemical and fatal; for inoculation is hitherto but imperfectly introduced; but fevers are seldom epidemical, and agues almost unknown. The crowded places indeed of the town are unfavourable to children, but probably not more than other crowded places; and as one evidence of its healthiness, it may be mentioned, that in a district containing 1800 inhabitants, only two persons, in the summer of 1789, were found confined to bed. Less rain falls here than at Perth; for by the Carse and Siedlaw-hills to the north, and the Fife-hills to the south, the clouds are attracted, and frequently carried away from this town and neighbourhood. The village of the Ferry, in particular, at the east end of the parish, near Broughty-castle, is uncommonly dry and wholesome; and perhaps better fitted for sea-bathing, than any other place on the east coast of Scotland. The most frequent endemial diseases are consumptions, and scrophula, by which perhaps the consumptions are principally produced. The scrophula seems chiefly to affect the families of linen-weavers, who sometimes feed poorly, and whose manufacture is carried on in damp and low floors. We have no lake, nor even pool of standing water, except one, which is dry in summer; and the declivity of the ground in all places speedily carries off the rain. No tradition or history speaks of any damage done in Dundee by thunder, and probably the situation and form of the Law is our security, and enables it to act in some degree as an electrical conductor. We have no water spouts or whirlwinds, and, excepting the meteor which some years ago passed along the whole island,

no remarkable phenomena are remembered in the air. The aurora borealis differs nothing from those in other places of Scotland, and, except during a settled course of frost, it is generally followed by wind and rain from the south. From a meteorological register kept for some years past by Mr. Fairweather, a gentleman in the neighbourhood of the town, I find that the annual average of rain which fell from January 1783 to January 1792, is 22.12 inches; or, abstracting from the uncommon rainy year 1787, 21.23; that the average height of Fahrenheit's thermometer, for the months of June, July, and August, at two o'clock afternoon, was for the same years 63°, 85, and for the months of December, January, and February, at eight in the morning, 34°, 78. The house where this register was kept is situated on the south exposure of the bank below Blackness, and about 40 feet above the level of the Tay.

FOSSILS, SPRINGS, &c.—Unless whin-stone and porphyry may be classed among volcanic productions, nothing of this kind has hitherto been discovered. These two, particularly the first, compose the principal part of the hills and rising grounds in the parish. The porphyry is chiefly on the lands of Balgay and Blackness. There are, however, various quarries of what we call free-stone. This is much harder than the free-stone about Edinburgh, and is evidently stratified. It is a sand-stone; and sometimes incloses many pebbles, such as now lie on all our shores, and are rounded by the dashing of the waters. From the quarries of this kind near the town, and especially along the coast, stones for building in the town are often taken. But the best quarry, and what builders principally employ, is that of Kingoodie, on the estate of Mill-field, in the parish of Forgan; and lighters bring the stone immediately from the quarry. Though composed of coarser particles, and incapable of being so smoothly polished as the stone from some other quarries, particularly those of Craigie and Invergowie, it is much more durable; and in many

parts of the great steeple built from it in the 12th century, especially in the higher and more exposed parts, the marks of the chisel are still visible. The colour is gray, inclining a little to blue. Another sand stone, of a reddish colour and softer texture, is found immediately west from the town, and at high water generally covered by the tide, but it is so perishable as to be of little use. We have no figured stones, no petrifications, no limestone or marble, and no granite, or other Alpine stone, except a few loose and detached pieces, which bear the appearance of being rounded by water. A very small quantity of grey-slate is found in the free-stone quarries on the lands of Craigie, but it is nothing different from the rest of the quarry, except that it splits into thinner strata. We have no mines of any kind, and no mineral springs but two, and these so slightly tinged with iron as hardly to deserve the name. Some plenteous and excellent common springs break out near the town at the bottom of the Law; one especially called the Lady-well, whose waters are conveyed in leaden pipes through the different streets of the town, and supply the greatest part of it. The waters from most of these, on boiling, leave a stony crust on the vessels employed for that purpose any considerable time; but we have no springs which, with propriety, can be called petrifying.

COAST, TIDES, &c.—The Tay is between two and three miles broad where it bounds the parish, and it extends along nearly its utmost length. The coast of it is generally high and rocky. At the west end, along the lands of Balgay, it is perpendicular, and more than 40 feet high; along those of Blackness it falls lower, till in approaching the town it becomes a precipice of gravel, apt to be undermined by the sea, and encroached on by the wind; and in all the tract of coast west from the town, there are but one or two low places where small vessels can come to land. The harbour of Dundee is to the south of the rocks on which the principal part of the town is situated, and here the ground slopes

to the water more gently, and the harbour is capable of receiving vessels of 300 ton. Eastward from the flat ground where the ancient part of the town was built, and along the estate of Craigie, the shore again becomes rocky; but in several places small vessels may come to land. Beyond this estate the coast falls lower, excepting at one promontory called the Hare-craigs; and at the Ferry, near to Broughty-castle, becomes a flat *links*, with a fine gravelly beach, where larger vessels may safely approach. In the tides there is no peculiarity. As the current in the north-sea flows south, we have high-water about half an hour sooner than at Leith; and in the harbour the rise from low to high water is, at the highest streams, about 18 or 20 feet. Some rocks lie off the harbour, but, excepting four which have buoys or beacons, they rise above the surface of the water. The current of the Tay, especially after land-floods, is rapid. Many sand-banks lie to the eastward, between this harbour and Errol, and they are all on the north-side of the river. The principal channel of the Tay is on the Fife-shore, and it is only by this that vessels of any burden can go up to Perth or Newburgh. Continual encroachments are made by this river on the low lands of the Carse of Gowrie, and the Inch of Mugdrum, opposite to Errol; and the soil which is washed away comes down with the tide, and is deposited all along our shores, and especially in the harbour. A bason, which they shut at high-water, and open when the tide has left the harbour, was for a long time the only resource for cleaning away the soil which is thus deposited. The same method is still employed, but a more effectual one has lately been adopted, of opening arched passages in some of the piers: Through these the current moves rapidly, and prevents the soil from settling; and before this contrivance the harbour was in danger of being filled up. To the east of the harbour, all the way to Broughty-castle, there is an excellent road for ships, of any burden, which can get within the bar, cross the mouth of the river. This

is about eight miles below Dundee; and as vessels can hardly attempt to cross it in a storm, many shipwrecks happen on the coast beyond it, when that storm is from the east, and the vessels are found too near the shore. The principal scene of these wrecks is St. Andrews-bay, and the coast of Angus between Barry and Arbroath. Even within the bar, and till the vessels have passed Broughty-castle, the coasts on both sides are dangerous, consisting of flat sands.

RIVER AND SEA PRODUCTIONS.—The fresh-water streams of Dighty, Fiethy, and the burn of Murroes, have trout in them, and Dighty has some pikes, but no salmon, except at the end of the fishing-seasons a few of what are called *foul-fish* or *kelt*; and no fish of almost any other kind, except some sea-trout, after it leaves the parish to fall into the Tay at Monifieth. Though the Tay abounds in salmon, there are but four or five fishings on all our extent of coast, nor do almost any white fish, except a species of flounders called *fresh-waters*, come within the bar. In the sands of the river we have a few small crabs; one bank yields periwinkles; shrimps are caught on all of them, and smelts in the channel on the Fife-shore near Balmerino, where the water becomes less salt than at Dundee. In some years, towards August, large shoals of porpoises appear, and regularly go up and down with the tide, from the river's mouth as far as Errol, in pursuit of salmon, but no method has hitherto been found of catching them. Seals are numerous, and also destructive to the salmon, but methods have been found of catching these, and as they soon leave the places where they are disturbed, they are now seldom seen farther up than Monifieth. The salmon caught in the river goes principally to the London market, fresh, or pickled: and to carry it fresh, the method, first suggested by Mr Dempster, of packing it in ice, has been found of the greatest consequence, and is now constantly adopted. The price of salmon here is always regulated by that of the London market, and generally goes beyond it. Our salmon-fishings begin

- later than towards Perth, and consequently less is carried in a fresh state to London. The rent of all the salmon-fishings in the river probably exceeds L.3000 annually, but of this rent those on our shores yield a very inconsiderable rent. The currents of the Tay being rapid, the channels of its waters are often changed; and consequently in this part of the river the salmon often change their course, and the annual value of any particular fishing alters. A fishing on the Fife-shore, opposite to Broughty-castle, was let in 1789, at no greater yearly rent than 40s.; and in that year the tacksman is said to have cleared no less than L. 300. As the parish is situated a good way within the bar of the river, we have no sea-weed for manure. Some kelp is made, but in so small a quantity that the shores yield no rent, and any person who pleases is allowed to burn it. I know of no uncommon plants in the parish, nor upon its shores any uncommon shells; and neither sponges nor corals are to be found.

On the sea-coast without the bar, great numbers of sea-fish are caught; haddocks, whittings, cod, ling, plaice and dab-flounders, soles, turbot, halibute, skate, mackerel and herrings. Of these the haddocks were the principal and the most readily bought up; and they were, some years ago, in such plenty, as to be an important article of food for the common people; but for more than three years they have entirely left the coast. They were always in season, except from February to May. The cod and ling are not plenteous, and they are inferior in quality to those taken further north. The mackerel and herrings come from beyond Fife-ness, and are principally taken in the autumn. All the towns of Angus affords excellent markets for all these kinds of fish, the town of Dundee especially, but it is now but poorly and irregularly supplied. From Monifieth to Arbroath considerable quantities are found of crabs and lobsters. The lobsters went chiefly to the London market till lately that by overfishing none were to be had of proper size, and on this account they were for

sometime spared, and more of them come to market in Dundee. Muscles and cockles come from the mouth of Eden near St Andrews, and are sold by measure. The defect of our sea-fishing is, that the fishermen live too far up the river, and their boats being smaller than in the times when smuggling prevailed, they go not out to deep enough water, and cannot always adventure to cross the bar. We have no oysters, and all attempts to settle them in the river have hitherto been unsuccessful.

ANTIQUITIES, CURIOSITIES, TRADITIONS.—On the top of the Law of Dundee, which is the most remarkable hill in the parish, are the remains of a fortified post, and the ditch is still visible. Though the whole inclosure, which is of a square form, is not of the same structure with the towers which have been supposed to be cemented by the force of fire, one small part of it has been thus compacted. Probably on this the fires for alarming the town were lighted, and by the frequent lighting, some of the stones have been put in fusion. Along a good part of the shore on the estate of Craigie, several urns of unburnt clay, containing ashes, have been found, and several stone coffins, with bones; and though the most of these are of the common form, some, without any difference in the size of the bones, are only three feet square. On the lands of Balgay, there is one of those subterraneous dwellings, or places of retreat ascribed to the ancient Picts; and though it has not been yet explored, it is certainly of uncommon extent. The skeleton of the first elephant dissected in Britain, was some years ago to be seen: the dissection was made by Dr Blair, an eminent physician here, and a memoir which he drew up concerning it, is to be found in the London philosophical transactions. From the council minutes, which yet remain, it appears that coal-mines were wrought in Scotland at a much more early period than is commonly believed; for they shew, that in the 16th century coals were the principal and common fuel. The same minutes present many

evidences of the uncertain and variable value of money; for, in 1589, the price of a boll of coals, which probably consisted, as at present, of 800 lb. weight, and which now sells at 6s. was fixed at 1s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.: in 1610, Mr. David Lindsay the parson (who was afterwards bishop of Brechin, and translated thence to Edinburgh) values 13 bolls of meal, 13 bolls of oats, and 10 bolls of wheat, paid him out of the abbey of Lindores, at no more than L.8, 6s. 8d. yearly; and in place of that quantity of victual, has this annual sum settled on him by the council: and in the same year, Mr. James Gleg leaves his *regency*, or professorship at St. Andrews, in St. Salvator's college, in order to be chosen rector of the Dundee grammar-school, with no greater yearly salary than L.16, 13s. 4d, and no higher quarterly payments from his scholars than 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. The plague also appears in ancient times to have been very frequent; and besides the dreadful ravages it made in Dundee, about the year 1566, and for the last time in 1607, the inhabitants seems to have never been perfectly free from alarms concerning it. Under the same head of antiquities may be reckoned the various attacks and sieges of the town. It was twice taken by the English in the days of their king Edward I. and as often retaken by the heroes Wallace and Bruce, and by the latter the castle was demolished. It was again taken and reduced to ashes by Richard II.; and a fourth time by the English, who, in the days of Edward VI. held Broughty-castle. The Marquis of Montrose took it by assault, gave it up to pillage, which seems to have been prevented by the approach of an army of the Covenanters, and to cover his retreat from them, the north and east parts were set on fire. The last and most destructive siege, when it was again taken by assault, and completely pillaged, was in Cromwell's time, by General Monk.

POPULATION — As to the state of the population of the town and parish in remote times, it is impossible to give any accounts, nor can those which we may attempt to give, even for the last century, be deemed fully satisfac-

tory. The greatest part of the ancient records and documents is said to have been carried off, or destroyed at the various sieges of the town, and especially when it was stormed by Monk; and though some council-minutes remain as far back as 1587, and a record of persons enrolled as burgesses, beginning in 1513, they afford very little assistance in this investigation. The register of baptisms and marriages reaches no farther back than 1645, and contains no more than five complete years before the assault in 1651. As, however, we have of late years three actual enumerations of the inhabitants, one in 1766, when their number was found to be 12426; one in 1781, when it came out 15700; and one in 1788, when it was 19329; we are enabled, from a comparison of the marriages near these periods, with the marriages about 1651, to form some probable conjectures about the previous population. The annual averages of the marriages for the five years previous to 1651, is 85. But the annual average of the marriages for the five years immediately preceding 1766, is 140; and as 140 to 12426, the actual number of inhabitants in 1766, so is 85 to 7544. The average number of marriages again for the five years preceding 1781, is 149; and as 149 to 15700, so is 85 to 8957; and in like manner, as 215, the average number of the marriages for the five years preceding 1788, is to 19329, so is 85 to 7641. These are the three results for the number of inhabitants in 1651; a mean of the three brings it out 8047; and it is probable that this conjecture does not err widely from the truth. It is true that a similar comparison instituted between the averages of the baptisms at these different periods, would bring out in 1651, a population not less than 12597: but more respects seems, on many accounts, to be due to the register of marriages than to that of baptisms. All marriages, whether regular or not, have hitherto been carefully recorded; but besides that many neglect, or find it inconvenient to record their children's names, and these omissions are much more readily overlooked in

large places than in small, it is to be observed that previous to 1651, there were few or no sectaries: whereas, since the revolution in 1688, and especially since the rise of the independant and seceders about 1732, many have thought registration in the records of the established church inconsistent with their religious principles. Consequently the number of recorded baptisms must now bear a less proportion to the number of inhabitants than it did formerly; and the result for the former population, which is drawn from them, must come out too great.

The loss of people in the siege by Monk, and especially in the carnage after the assault, appears on many accounts to have been great, and cannot be estimated at much less than a sixth part of the whole inhabitants. Of 159 children born in the eight months immediately following, no less than 25 are posthumous, and as 159 to 8047, the whole number of inhabitants, so is 25 to 1265, the number that may be supposed to have been destroyed. It is true that this diminution of inhabitants does not produce any immediate effect upon the marriages or baptisms recorded in the register; nay, that in the six succeeding years, the marriages are more numerous than before the siege. But among these 66 are the marriages of English soldiers; and though the baptisms during this period are not upon the whole increased, but in a small degree diminished, 255 of them are of soldiers children. Besides, the money spent by a numerous garrison, could not fail to attract people by the hopes of profit; and the exact discipline of Cromwell's troops, and the regular distribution of justice, which took place during the whole time of his usurpation, gave them full and unusual security in their various occupations. But on the withdrawing of the garrison, the deficiency of inhabitants becomes immediately evident. Notwithstanding the accessions which the garrison has been supposed to attract, a calculation from the marriages brings out after the restoration a diminution of 875 in the population; and towards the end of

the reign of Charles, and during the whole reign of James, a diminution of 1420.

This diminution of population cannot be ascribed to the flight or removal of the inhabitants on the foresight of the siege; for many persons, and some even of the highest rank, had repaired to Dundee, as a place of security and strength. Among these I find the Earls of Buchan, Tweeddale, Buccleugh and Roxburgh, the Viscount of Newburgh, the Lords Balcarras, Elibank, Yester and Ramsay, and the Master of Burley; fifteen persons also bearing titles of knighthood, eleven other gentlemen of landed property, nine of the faculty of advocates, twenty-four writers, merchants, and *indwellers* of Edinburgh, and six citizens of the Canongate, Leith and Musselburgh. Some even of the clergy from the south country found it necessary to take shelter in Dundee; particularly Messrs Oliver Colt at Musselburgh, Stevenson at Dunbar, and Reid of the West-kirk, Edinburgh. All these are mentioned in the register, as parents or witnesses to the baptisms recorded in it. One of the children recorded is Anne, afterwards Dutchess of Monmouth, and the house where she was born is still pointed out.

It may perhaps be an object of curiosity, at least to an inhabitant of Dundee, to know the names of the persons whose posthumous children are recorded, and who probably fell in the siege, or after it. They are John Duncan, Donald Dunbar, Robert Ritchieson, James Guthrie, Andrew Kinneries, merchants; Robert Bultie, unmarried, of a respectable mercantile family, now extinct; Major Robert Lindsay, probably son of one designed late of Kinnettles; Thomas Annand, taylor; George Barrie, meal-maker; David Elder, weaver; Thomas Nicol and Alexander Hill, maltmen; William Glenny, seaman; John Nicol, baxter; George Anderson, hammerman; and, of persons whose designations are not given, James Angus, unmarried, James Thain, John Diston, John Johnston, Thomas Smith, John Kennedy, John Lyon, Thomas Watson, William

Oughterlony, James Stibbles. As an object of similar curiosity, I have inserted the following not unelegant epitaphs, on the tomb-stones of two other persons, who seem to have been of considerable note.

Monumentum Roberti Davidson prætoris vigilantissimi, qui, dum fortiter et magnanimiter urbis oppugnatione dimicabat, lethaliter ab hostibus vulneratus, pro civitate et suis vitam reddidit. Cal. Septembris, Anno salutis humanæ MDCLI.

Monumentum Georgii Brown prætoris meritissimi, qui, hoc præturæ munere per decennium feliciter defunctus, undique pugnando lethaliter ab hostibus vulneratus: quibus vulneribus per Martem languidus, mortem, naturæ debitum, pro civitate et patria reddidit. 2do, Nonas Octobris, Anno dom. 1651. Etatis sexagesimo.

In this destruction of so many inhabitants, many strangers were involved, those especially who appeared as defenders of the town. The governor, Mr. Lumsden, of the family of Invergelly in Fife, is said, on the irruption of the English, to have taken possession of the great steeple, and, being soon after obliged to surrender at discretion, he and all with him were massacred in the church-yard. In the same place also the two battalions of Lord Duffus' regiment are said to have been slaughtered; and another body suffered the like fate in the square called the Fish-market. No unusual provocation appears to have been given to this severity. On the contrary, Mr. Gumble, General Monk's chaplain, and who writes his life, speaks in high terms of the governor, for his gallant and brave defence. His head was, notwithstanding, cut off, and fixed upon a spike in one of the abutments at the south-west corner of the steeple, and till a few years ago, when the stone where the spike was inserted fell down, the remains of it were observable. The same indignity appears also to have been done to others. It is a tradition here, that the carnage did not cease till the third day, when a child was seen in a lane, called the Thorster-row, sucking its murdered mother. Several persons, also, on this occasion, were

carried prisoners to London, probably along with the 300 officers surprised by Monk's Colonels Alured and Morgan, at Alyth, when collecting a body to raise the siege. Among the prisoners were Mr Andrew Affleck the parson, or first minister, and Mr John Robertson the vicar. They were detained in London till spring 1653, and after their return Mr Robertson was sometime confined in the common prison of Dundee. Mr. Affleck was ancestor to the two brothers Admiral and Captain Affleck in the royal navy. The date of this merciless assault was the first of September, 1651. The provost at that time was Mr Mudie, afterwards of Gilhorn, near Arbroath.

Though no probable account can be given of the population in remoter times, the town of Dundee appears to have been long ago a place of considerable note, Edward I. thought it of sufficient consequence to be occupied by an English garrison; and the illustrious Wallace, with his companions, John Blair, probably of the Balthyock family, and Sir Nicol Campbell of Lochow, is said by tradition to have received his education at the Dundee school, and in this situation to have begun his exploits with the death of the son to the English governor. Of the four boroughs, Edinburgh, Perth, Dundee and Aberdeen, which were of such consequence, in all the reigns after that of Robert Bruce, as to give security for the observance of national treaties, it was the third in rank; its share, in the reign of James VI. of the whole public taxes, was a twenty-fifth part, and of those laid upon the boroughs sometimes a tenth part, but more frequently a fifth; and of the 1200 merks imposed upon the towns of Dundee, Forfar, Arbroath and Perth, for fitting out the yacht *Mary-gallant*, to fetch home the King and Queen from Denmark, the proportion paid by Dundee was 700. At the time of the assault by Monk, Gumble speaks of it as a very rich and thriving place; he tells us in particular of 60 ships taken in the harbour, and sent away loaded with booty, consisting chiefly of plate and money; and, disapprov-

ing of the rapacity of the plunderers, mentions with apparent satisfaction the loss of the whole fleet in crossing the bar of the river.

A calamity probably no less fatal to the town of Dundee than the siege and storm by Monk, was the severe seven years dearth in the end of the last century. The annual average of marriages for five years was at that time reduced to 54; and from the effects of this calamity we never recovered till several years after the rebellion in 1745. Though the union of the kingdoms put an end to the arbitrary and tyrannical proceedings of the government in Scotland, it produced a new cause of depression to this particular district. Our staple manufacture was the spinning and weaving the coarse woollens called *Plaiding*. These were sent to the Dutch market, and there thickened and dyed for cloathing to the troops in various parts of Germany; and this branch of trade, by the loss of our Dutch and French privileges, we have since the union lost so completely, that now no remainder of it is to be found. The annual average of the marriages for the five years preceding 1746, does not exceed 56: this gives a population no greater than 5302, and from other reasons it is probable that this conclusion is not much below the truth. At the cross, in the principal street of the town, there were not, in that year, above four or five houses completely built of stone; all the rest were partly of wood; no shop rented at more than L.2, or at the utmost L.3; the retailers who rented them were generally poor; and three shops at the cross, which three years ago were sold for L.450 each, were then entirely shut. At that time also, there were only two churches for public worship; and though there were no seceding meeting-houses, and the independent congregation very inconsiderable, if one church was well filled on Sundays, the other was nearly empty.

We have no register of burials which can be depended upon, except for the last five years, and this we owe entirely to the care and attention of Dr. Willison, one

of our principal physicians. As the insertion of the whole would swell this account to too great bulk, the facts which follows, as seeming to be most important, are excerpted from it. From February 1, 1787, to ditto 1788, the number of burials was 552; from 1788 to 1789, in which period a very malignant kind of small-pox raged, the number was 867; from 1789 to 1790, it was 609; from 1790 to 1791, when the small-pox again raged, accompanied with chincough, it was 840, and 890, from 1791 to 1792. The annual average of burials, therefore, for these five years, is 752; and the proportion of deaths to the whole number of inhabitants may, with probability, be reckoned nearly of 1 to 31. The excess of the burials in 1791, above those of any year not affected with small-pox, is principally to be ascribed to fresh accessions of inhabitants; for though a putrid sore throat was at that time epidemical, I do not find, after the most minute enquiries, that it was fatal to more than 50 people. The proportion of the burials of males to those of females is nearly that of 110 to 125; whereas the proportion of the births of males to those of females, taken from the record of baptisms by a mean of averages for five years, at different periods, is nearly that of 145 to 128. The average number of children dying under 2 is 236, from 2 to 5 98, and of still born children 50. The most fatal period to people advanced in life is from 60 to 70, when the annual average of deaths is 57; and to young people past childhood from 15 to 25, where the same average is 47. The most fatal months of the year are January, March and December, the averages of burials in these being respectively 88, 73, 74. But perhaps the most important fact in the whole register, and which ought to excite attention from the persons must averse to the practice of inoculation is, that while in 1787 and 1789, the average number of children dying under five was only 171; a similar average for the years 1788 and 1790, in which the small-pox raged, arose to the astonishing sum of 420. The whole number of people re-

ported as dying above 90, in all the five years of the register is 25, of whom one was in the 99th year, another above the 100th, another in the 102, and another probably in the 107th year of their several lives. The name of the last was James Peter, who died in 1790. A corresponding date of his father and mother's marriage was certainly found in the parish-register of Dunichen; their marriage was said to have subsisted only one year, and he affirmed that he was their only child.

Since the enumeration in 1788, the town continues to increase with greater rapidity than before; and the whole inhabitants of the town and parish can hardly be estimated at less than 24000; they are certainly rated sufficiently low at 23000. They reside chiefly in the town and suburbs. The inhabitants of what may be properly called the country parish do not exceed 1100, and this is nearly double their number in 1759. On the borders of the parish are two villages, the North Ferry near Broughty-castle, part of which runs into the parish of Monifieth, and our proportion of the people in it is 166; the other is Lochee, chiefly in the parish of Liff, and of this our proportion is hitherto but inconsiderable.

MANUFACTURES.—The principal and staple manufacture of Dundee is linen of various kinds. 1st. Osna-bugs; and other similar coarse fabrics of different names, for exportation, and which alone, till lately, were subjected to the national stamps. The quantity of these stamped between November 1788 and ditto 1789, amounted to 4,242,653 yards, valued at L.108,782, 14s. 2d.; and subtracting from this a fourth part, supposed to be brought from six neighbouring parishes to the Dundee stamp-offices, there will remain for the quantity made in this parish 3,181,990 yards, in value L.80,587 0s. 8d. 2dly. All the different sorts of canvas for shipping: This fabric is entirely confined to the town, and the quantity annually made may be rated at 704000 yards, and valued at L.32000. The cloth of this kind made by some of the principal manufacturers,

is thought to be superior in quality to any other in Britain, and by a regulation now introduced, and for which we are chiefly indebted to Mr Graham of Fintry, of subjecting it to the inspection of public stamp-masters, will probably retain its character. A process is also known by which the buyer, at a small additional expense, may have it effectually secured from mildew. 3dly. Sack-cloth, principally for the consumption of the neighbouring country; the quantity annually made may amount to 16000 yards, and may be valued at L.800. 4thly. Bagging for cotton-wool, in quantity 165000 yards, and in value L.5500. 5thly. Some diaper by one company lately established. 6thly. The greatest part of all the linen necessary for household purposes; but the quantity and value of this I cannot pretend to estimate.

Besides all these kinds of linen, the manufacture of cotton has been lately introduced, and will probably soon become a very important branch of business. Seven companies are already engaged in it; they employ about 400 men, women and children, in spinning cotton into yarn for wool; they are supposed to spin annually 135000 lbs. of yarn, valued at L.20250; and, with warp which they buy from distant cotton-mills, most of these companies have begun to work up their yarn into calicoes, handkerchiefs, and coarse waistcoats. One company also spins yarn for muslin, to the annual value of L.3000. An English company from Lambeth, is also engaged in establishing an woollen manufacture, where every branch of the business, from the wool to the finished cloth, is proposed to be carried on. The looms employed in all the kinds of weaving, and in all parts of the parish, are from 1800 to 1900.

The manufacture of coloured thread has been established in Dundee for 50 or 60 years, and was for a considerable time peculiar to it. This business is in the hands of seven different companies or masters, who use 66 twisting mills, and employ about 1340 spinners, and 370 servants to make the yarn into thread. The

Custom-house duties for the year ending January 1, 1792, and communicated by like readiness by Mr Hunter, of the customs,	L.6341	17	11
Land-tax, and other taxes in the country part of the parish, levied by the county collector,	341	8	1
Town's cess, and other taxes within the royalty, levied by the town's collector,	949	19	6
Excise-licenses of all the various sorts, about	512	2	0
Ale licenses, about	280	18	6
Duties on 78447 lbs. of snuff and manufactured tobacco, paid at the places of original importation, 4902	18	9	
Produce of the post-office in 1791, about	1600	0	0
Of the second kind are the duties on salt, allowing four bushels yearly to five persons,	690	0	0
Duties on 583½ tons of sugar, of which $\frac{7}{20}$ are supposed to be unmanufactured, $\frac{2}{20}$ refined, and $\frac{5}{20}$ ground or powdered, and reckoned equivalent in taxation to 621 tons,	9315	0	0
Duties on 47733 lbs. of tea, estimated at	395	2	6
Duties on stamped paper not less than	1000	0	0
Excise-duties on wines and spirits imported immediately from foreign parts,	2030	16	6½
Do. on do. from other ports in the kingdom, according to a mean of three estimations,	5970	0	0
Duties on innumerable other articles, manufactured soap, groceries, drugs, starch, indigo, cambric, muslin, silk, paper, newspapers, perfumery, malt, malt liquors, hopes, leather, &c. all imported, 12000	0	0	0
So that the revenue arising to government, from the trade and consumption of Dundee, cannot be estimated at less than	L.56845	14	3¾

In the last article the valuation is by no means too high, for the duty on soap alone will make up the greatest part of it. The quantity made in Dundee does not supply one-fourth of the demand of this single parish; and it is not improbable that the whole revenue would be more justly computed at L.60,000.

Several of these taxes are not indeed directly paid in Dundee, but they are equally real taxes upon its traders and inhabitants. With respect to those on ale and malt, it ought not to pass unobserved, that they have for a long time gradually decreased, and do not now yield a produce equal to what they produced in 1745, when the parish did not contain above 6000 people. In

that year the town's grant of two-pennies on every pint of ale is said to have yielded upwards of L.500 In 1757 it gave L.423 9s. 0d. and its produce last year was no greater than L.326 6s. 4d. This difference is supposed to arise in a great measure from the various taxes by which malt liquor is here so much debased, that it ceases to be the drink used in social meetings, or for refreshments from the fatigues of labour; and people deprived of their former exhilarating and wholesome beverage, have recourse to intoxicating and enervating spirituous liquors. The increased use of these is certainly a most alarming circumstance. They are sold in no less than 179 licensed houses, and the number of unlicensed ones, where they may be procured, is believed to be very great; whereas formerly the town was sufficiently, and perhaps too well supplied, by five or six.

SHIPPING, EXPORTS, IMPORTS, &c.—On the 5th of January 1792, there were 116 vessels belonging to the port, navigated by 698 men, and measuring 8550½ tons. Of these 34 were employed in the Foreign, and 78 in the coasting trades, and four in the whale fishery. By Mr Hunter, of the customs, I have been favoured with the following comparative state of some of the principal articles of trade in the years 1745 and 1791.

	In 1745.	In 1791.
Total tonnage cleared		
outwards to foreign parts,	500 tons	1276 tons
Do. cleared inwards from do.	1280 do.	10520 do.
Inwards coastwise	no account	40923 do.
Outwards do.	3000 tons	20055 do.
GOODS IMPORTED.		
Flax from Russia,	none	2348 do.
Do. from Holland,	74 tons	72 do.
Hemp,	none	299 do.
Tow or Codillio,	none	24 do.
Clover-seed,	100 lbs	51½ tons
Linseed,	1906 hhds	1036 hhds
Fir-timber,	98 loads	1706 loads
Fir-balks,	100	6300
Deals,	10500	13100
Swedish Iron,	50 tons	45 tons

quantity annually made is computed at 269,568 lbs. and valued at L.33696. The spinners live in distant parts of Scotland, where labour is cheaper than in Dundee.

The value of leather tanned annually in Dundee, is computed at L.14200. About 32 persons are employed in tanning, who use L.5000 worth of oak-bark, about 12 as curriers in dressing part of what is tanned for upper leathers to shoes, 150 in making boots and shoes for exportation, and 200 in supplying the consumption of the town. The value of boots and shoes exported may be about L.6923. As the demand for tanned leather has for some years greatly increased, considerable difficulty is found in procuring raw hides, and the price of oak-bark is doubled. This business is upon the increase, and two new enterprizing and active companies have of late engaged in it; so that probably it will be more than doubled.

Two companies are engaged in manufacturing cordage of all kinds for shipping, and ropes for all the various uses of the country. They employ about 30 persons, and they also carry on the whole business of ship-chandlers.

Soap was some years ago manufactured to a considerable amount, but this business now declines, and last year yielded no more duty to government than L.1828 19s. 0½d. It is thought that this business will not only be abandoned here, but that it will soon be totally lost to Scotland. The supposed causes are regulations of excise partial to England, or superior rigour in carrying the common regulations into execution. It is possible, however, that the real cause may be foolish attempts to undersell their richer English neighbours. It may here be mentioned, as an article of curiosity, that soap-making was an art known in Dundee as far back as the 16th century.

Within these three or four years the manufacture of glass has been introduced, and the company engaged in it has erected two glass-houses, one for bottles, and the other for the white kinds of window glass. They

employ in the business 100 persons, and last year it yielded to government a duty of L.3406.

Many persons are also engaged in manufacturing tobacco and snuff: and one company is engaged in a sugar-house, where three *pans* and about 15 servants are commonly employed.

Besides these, and some other branches of manufacture omitted, as being in their infancy, (for example, cast iron and salt) or, though long established, sufficiently accounted for by the taxes they pay to government, two banking companies are established in Dundee, and two distant companies, one in Edinburgh, and one in Paisley, have opened bank-offices. The quantity of paper-money in constant circulation from all the four, is estimated at L.160,000.

Assurances against fire are also made by a company consisting of 50 or 60 persons, whose property is supposed to amount to half a million; and by whom, though formed into a company only a few years ago, assurances are already made to the value of L.800,000.

REVENUE PAID TO GOVERNMENT. — Some part of the revenue arising from Dundee to government, may be accurately or nearly ascertained, but a much more considerable part must be left to conjecture.

Of the first kind are the duties of excise, for the year ending with the 5th of July 1792, and communicated to me in the most obliging manner by Mr Mitchell supervisor; and they are accompanied with a comparative state of the excise duties in 1751.

	In 1751.			In 1791.		
Malt	L.811	13	1½	L.1436	7	11
Ale and Beer	1214	15	3½	1690	2	1
Candles	160	4	2	622	2	10½
Hides	283	11	8½	1017	1	2
Soap	none			1828	19	0½
Glass	none			3406	0	5½
Bricks	none			14	17	6
Total	L.2470	4	3	L.10015	11	0

predecessor William, who began to reign in 1162, and that they were as ample as those enjoyed by the town of Berwick, or by any borough in Scotland. This charter, the recognition on which it proceeds, with the designations of the jury, and the commission to Bernard, Abbot of Arbroath, and Mr Alexander Frazer, chancellor of Scotland, to preside as king's lieutenants at the trial, whether now in existence or not, were in the possession of the council not above fifty years ago; and I have had an opportunity to see copies of them, with translations from the Latin, made by Mr George Bruce, then rector of the grammar-school. These rights appear to have been confirmed and enlarged by many succeeding princes; particularly by David Bruce, James II. James IV. Queen Mary, James VI. and Charles I. So uncommon were some of them, that by an edict of David Bruce, the villages of Coupar in Angus, Kettins, Kirriemuir and Alyth, are prohibited from holding markets, and all persons discharged, under the highest penalties, from attending them, *as being within the liberties of Dundee*. Besides a confirmation of rights, Queen Mary's charter conveys to the town all the possessions of the Dominican friars, Minorites, Franciscans, and Grey-sisters; St Clement's church and its chaplainries, with all their revenues and lands, among which were a third part of the lands of Craigie; and in particular the *place and yards* belonging to the Grey-cordelier friars, for this special reason, that the former burying ground in St Clement's church-yard was in the *myddis* of the town, and by burying in it, *pest* and other contagious sickness might be *ingenerit*, and made to *perseveir*. All these former grants are recited and confirmed, with additions, by the charter of James VI. dated at Holyrood-house, January 16, 1601, and finally confirmed by Charles II. His charter is called the great one, and bears that all its articles were ratified in parliament, on September the 14th, 1641.*

Ample, however, as these privileges were, they

* Translation of the Charter, see page 1.

appear to have been continually disputed by the Scrymseours of Dudhope, who, for signal services done under the illustrious Wallace, had been by him created constables of the castle, and continued to enjoy that hereditary dignity. The bounds between the powers of the constable and the privileges of the citizens seem never to have been accurately determined, and consequently to have become the subjects of frequent controversy, and the occasions of dangerous riot. The constable's powers appear especially to have excited the greatest jealousies when, as often happened, they were united to any of the offices of Magistracy; and an attempt being made about 1604, by Sir James Scrymseour, to render himself perpetual provost, to change the election of the council into a mere nomination, and to subject all causes civil and criminal to his own authority, the greatest commotions were excited, and the peace of the town for many years disturbed. The citizens, however, under the direction chiefly of the Fletcher family, at last prevailed, and the Scrymseours lost all their influence in the council, and appear to have been expelled. Resentment for this affront seems to have increased the usual animosity, and it arose at one time to such extravagance, that the constable obtained a writ of law-burrows against the counsellors, and probably the whole community; nor were they discharged from its operation till John Fotheringham of Pourie became security for them to the value of 20,000 merks. It was not till October 12, 1643, that these differences were settled by an agreement under the direction of Sir George Hallyburton of Fotherance, and Sir John Leslie of Newton, Lords of Session. Even after this agreement, many of the acknowledged powers of the constable were grievous and humiliating to the inhabitants; and these powers were never finally abolished till the general abolition of all hereditary jurisdictions. The constitution of government established in Dundee, or what is called the *sett of the borough*, though apparently republican, is an oligarchy, not materially

differing from those established in general over all the towns in Scotland. The town-council is composed of twenty persons, including the magistrates, consisting of a Provost and four Baillies. The annual election of these magistrates, and also of the Dean of Guild and Treasurer, is on the Thursday immediately previous to Michaelmas. But the council for the ensuing year is chiefly chosen on the preceding Tuesday, and all the measures fixed, which are generally decisive in the election of the officers now mentioned. The whole twenty counsellors assemble on that Tuesday, and choose eight new counsellors; of whom five must be taken from the guildry, or body of free merchants, and three from any separate three of the incorporated trades. No more new counsellors than eight are necessary, because the four Baillies must be members of the new council *ex officio*. With the addition of these eight new members, they proceed to make up *leets* for the offices of Provost, Baillies, Dean of Guild, and Treasurer. The *leet* for the Provost is limited to people who at any time formerly have been Baillies, the *leet* for Baillies to former counsellors, that for the Dean of Guild to present Baillies, and the *leet* for the Treasurer is alone unlimited. When two persons have thus been *leeted* for every one of these seven offices, the powers of two particular old counsellors, as to any farther share in the election, expire, and the number of old and new counsellors is reduced to 26. The *leets*, or lists, are then transmitted to the Convener of the nine incorporated trades, to be by him laid before his Deacons and their constituents. On the Thursday these nine Deacons assemble in the Town-hall, along with the 26 old and new counsellors, and proceed to elect from the *leets*, by a majority of votes, the five magistrates, the Dean of Guild, and the Treasurer. Thus including the three remaining Baillies who continue in the council without election, a body of 18 new counsellors is formed for the ensuing year, and all the former offices expire; and on the Tuesday following, these 18 choose the remaining two.

From this account it must be evident, that the formation of the new council is almost entirely in the power of their predecessors, and that a society thus constituted, is but in a very small degree dependent upon the community, whose interests are intrusted to their management. No appeal whatever is made to the Guildry, or great body of merchants, who may be considered as the *aristocracy* of the place ; and the only controul the council can receive, in the election of their successors, is from the deacons of the incorporated trades, who may be considered as the representatives of the *people*. Unless, however, a considerable division, which seldom happens, should take place among the counselors, and at the same time the deacons remain united, this controul must be of very little consequence. Without, therefore, a greater degree of both intelligence and public spirit than what falls to the common lot of humanity, such a society must be under strong inducements to consider itself as a fraternity distinct from the community, and having different interests ; it will certainly be suspected of entertaining such persuasions ; and the conduct of its members, especially when uncontrollable, as at present, by any superior tribunal, will always be viewed with jealousy, and is in danger of becoming arbitrary ; and opportunity is certainly given to take undue advantages of their official situation.

It would however be unjust not to acknowledge, to the honour of the magistrates and council of Dundee, that in many instances they have exerted themselves with laudable zeal and success in promoting the public good. The building and endowing churches, the paving, widening, and lighting streets, the opening new ones, especially a new passage to the shore, the building new piers, and the general improvement of the harbour, are works which, within these ten or twelve years, they have executed ; and which are both of great importance, and entitle them to no small share of praise. Many equally important, no doubt, yet remain to be done, and some may have been neglected ; but to these, it is

to be hoped, according as their revenues may enable them, they will not fail to turn their attention.

The revenues of the town not appropriated to particular purposes, may amount annually to L 2200. If to these we add the revenues of the guildry, amounting to L 180, of the hospital for decayed burghers, amounting to L 300, or L 400; the fund arising from some lands, but chiefly from seat-rents, for building and repairing the churches, computed at L 588; and the interest of money mortified for bursaries and similar purposes, amounting to L 60; and if we also include L 400 yearly for poor's rates, the members of council will be found to have under their management an annual sum not much below L 4000.

While there was a parliament in Scotland, Dundee was represented in it by one member or *commissioner*. It is now only one of five boroughs who altogether send but one member to the British parliament. The other four are Perth, Forfar, St. Andrews, and Cupar in Fife. Every one of the councils in these boroughs chooses a *Delegate*, and the five delegates elect their representative.

ECCLESIASTICAL STATE.—It is impossible to ascertain with accuracy the ecclesiastical state of the parish previous to the reformation. The number of religious houses was certainly greater than what has appeared in any published accounts of ecclesiastical antiquities, but the ancient writings being in general lost, and the buildings converted into private property, and variously demolished and rebuilt, they are now incapable of being traced. It is probable that the church dedicated to St. Clement, converted into a *Tolbooth*, or town-house at the reformation, and situated where the present town-house stands, had been the parish church; and certainly the area behind it, now used for a meal-market, and the lanes by which it is surrounded, composed the common burying ground. But since the reformation the parish-church has been the great one built by David Earl of Huntingdon, and when entire was one of the largest

and most magnificent in the kingdom. Its form was that of a crucifix, with a very noble square tower or steeple at the west end, through which was the great entry. The height of the tower, which is still entire, is 156 feet, its area within the walls 24 feet square, and without 40. The length of the nave was 120 feet, its height 63, its breadth 40, and the breadth of each of its aisles 30. The length of the choir is 95 feet, its height 54, its breadth 29, and the breadth of each of its aisles $14\frac{1}{2}$. The length of the cross part of the building, which had no aisles, is 174 feet, and its breadth 44. According to tradition, this church was destroyed by Edward I. of England, and probably the nave was never afterwards repaired. What had been repaired was also again destroyed in Edward VI.'s time by the English, then in possession of Broughty Castle ; and the destruction, either at the first or second time, appears to have been accomplished by fire. The cross part of the building lay uncovered till 1588, when it was again fitted up for use by means of general taxations laid on the inhabitants by the authority of the town-council, and by voluntary contributions. One of the principal contributors was a Captain Henry Lyell of Blackness, who in an inscription (on which are his arms, the same with those of Lovell) assumes the merit of the whole.

At the Reformation only two ministers seem to have been established in the parish, one called the parson, and the other the vicar. The Scrymseours of Dudhope, constables of the castle, were patrons of the first charge, and the patronage of the last belonged to the community. As the cure of the parish was too laborious for two ministers, Mr. James Robertson, the vicar, on obtaining, 1608, a fixed stipend of 800 merks, resigned to the patrons his vicarage, and about 1609 they appointed in his room an additional minister, Mr. William Wedderburn, who in 1613 received also a fixed stipend equal to Mr. Robertson's, and gave up to the council the more casual and insufficient produce of the vicarage. Though these transactions do not appear to

have been authorized by any decree of the Lords of Erections, and no consent appears to have been either asked or obtained from the patron of the first charge, the patronage of both the others was considered as the undoubted property of the community. The parish was thus supplied with three ministers, one drawing his living from the parsonage *teinds*, and the other two from the various funds within the borough; and they have always officiated as colleagues in two places of worship, the choir and the south part of the cross-building, in the ancient church. As the inhabitants were found too numerous for being accommodated in two churches, the magistrates, in the year 1759, fitted up the north part of the cross-building as a chapel of ease, and the town continuing to increase, they built in 1789, a large and handsome new church on the situation of the ancient nave, and by a decree of the Lords of Session, both were erected into churches on the Establishment, for two additional stipendiary ministers, who officiate as colleagues in both by turns. As the town-council had, after the revolution, acquired the patronage of the first charge by purchase, they are now considered as undoubted patrons of all the five.

The stipends of the two stipendiary ministers on the old establishment, are each L.140. The first minister's stipend, including his glebe, and an old allowance for house-rent, exceeds those of his colleagues a few pounds. No part of it affects the *teinds* of the parish, except one chalders of meal and another of barley, and L.66 13s. 4d. of money; and with respect to all the three, it is to be observed, that L.20 of each stipend is an addition made by the council only three years ago, upon account of the increased expense of living, and continues no longer than the lives of each incumbent. The salaries of the two stipendiary ministers on the new establishment are no greater than L.120 to each.

Besides these five established ministers, two other ordained and in the communion of the church of Scotland, officiate in two chapels of ease. One of these

chapels was built in 1772 by the joint exertions of the kirk-session, the nine incorporated and the three united trades, chiefly by means of donations and charitable contributions, and continues under the management of these societies. It is as large as almost any of the churches, and its minister receives a salary of L.100. The other was built in 1789 by a separate congregation of the *Relief* persuasion, now on their own application received, with their minister, into the church. He receives a stipend of L.90, and the chapel may contain 800 or 900 people. A third chapel also under the direction of the church of Scotland belongs to a congregation of Highlanders, who have lately migrated from their native country. Their clergyman officiates in the Gaelic language, is yet unordained, and they have not been able to afford him any higher salary than L.30. All these churches and chapels are considered as in one and the same parish, and all their ministers and elders compose only one kirk-session.

The dissenting congregations, with the numbers of persons, belonging only to this parish, of which they are composed, including their children and all occasional attendants, according to the accounts with which I have been favoured by their own ministers, or principal managers, are as follow : 1st. One meeting of the Scottish Episcopal form has one clergyman and 370 persons. The clergyman is titular bishop of one of the districts into which the people of his persuasion are distributed. 2nd. One Independent meeting, of the form denominated from the late Mr. Glass, has several clergymen and 1160 persons. 3rd. One meeting of the English Episcopal form has one clergyman and 420 persons. 4th. One meeting of Seceders of the burgher-form has one clergyman and 784 persons. 5th. One of the Anti-burgher form has one clergyman and 650 persons. Besides these, there are also other separate societies of Roman Catholics, Anabaptists, Bereans now said to be split into three, Methodists, Unitarians, and Independents of another form. The attendants of all these to-

gether cannot exceed 400, so that the whole number of dissenters, including children, in this parish, amounts to 3784. The principal independent congregation affords a decided proof of the importance of early marriages to population. It was formed by Mr Glass about the year 1732, and at that time consisted of no more than 71 members, men and women. It has now collected 1160, and the increase is much more the effect of an indispensable law of the society enjoining early marriages, than of new accessions of proselytes. Besides the importance of the law to population, it appears from this experiment, that it is also of the utmost consequence to prevent licentiousness, and to promote early industry. The usual objections of its tendency to produce a debilitated race, and to increase the numbers of the poor, appear to be in a great measure frivolous; for in consequence of the regulations of the society, very few of their poor have hitherto been burdensome to others, and their young people do not seem to be inferior in health or vigour to the ordinary natives of the town.

CHARITABLE FUNDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS.—The funds and annual distributions of charity in Dundee, are very considerable, and merit a more complete detail than I am enabled to give. The funds committed to the management of the kirk-session are the principal, and or the year 1791 were as follows:

Interest of money mortgaged, and rents of land acquired by such money,	L.95	4	6½
Dues allowed by law or custom for marriages,	55	13	0
Fines also allowed by law from delinquents,	1	15	0
Sale of the effects of pensioners after their deaths, . . .	35	8	3
Collections at the doors of the four churches, and the chapel of ease in the Cowgate,	640	13	8½

In all	L.828	14	6½
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From this sum the distributions and other expenditure were as follows:

To 243 stated pensioners, of whom 196 were enrolled for life,	L.531	0	0
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Brought over, ...	L.531	0	0
In occasional charities through the year, and to the same pensioners on three extraordinary occasions, to wit, after the communions in the spring and autumn, and at the beginning of the year, ...	175	13	7
For nursing orphans, and children deserted by worthless parents, especially natural children, ...	25	8	0
For books and education to poor children, salaries to teachers of schools in the suburbs, and stipends due by law from the kirk-session's lands, ...	33	1	6
To seven church-officers or beadles, ...	51	2	8
In all ...	L.816	5	9
So that in the year 1791, the balance reserved was	L.12	8	9½

In the year 1790, instead of a balance saved, a debt of L.81 5s. 7¾d had been contracted, though the distributions were L.85 12s. 6d. less. But on the intimation of this to the congregation, their collections were immediately and cheerfully increased, so as to produce an annual rise of L.160 17s. 0¼d. The constant weekly allowance to pensioners, as may appear from the above statement, is no greater than 10d. and a small fraction, and may perhaps be thought too scanty. But it ought to be considered, that it is an average allowance, that the greatest part of the pensioners are capable of earning something by their work; that the principal use of stated charities is merely to supply the deficiencies of such earnings, and that when they become so liberal as to render work unnecessary, or when living by charity ceases to be dishonourable, they are utterly destructive of prudence, foresight, sobriety, and economy.

Other funds, principally or wholly under the management of the kirk-session, are rents of lands, and sums mortified by Mr Gilbert Guthrie, for educating poor boys, ...	L.140	0	0
Each boy receives yearly L.3 6s. 8d, for three years, and as much when these expire.			
Similar rents by Mr William Roger, for the same purpose, ...	61	0	0
Other rents for poor widows, and distributed among 21 widows, ...	53	14	0

So that last year the whole funds of charity in the management of the kirk-session amounted to L.1070,

19s. 9d. These funds, particularly Guthrie's mortification, will, in a few years, be considerably increased. To this the principal part of the four acres of land, mentioned as feued at L.40 the acre, belongs. It is to be observed, that the management and disposal of all the session's funds costs not a single farthing of expense.

The annual distributions from funds under the management of the town-council, or levied by their authority, are as follow :

From the hospital for decayed burghers,	L.130	0	0
From the guildry,	46	0	0
Poor's rates levied within the royalty,	400	0	0

This last sum, after paying the expense of levying and distribution, was last year divided among 120 pensioners. It began to be levied only a few years ago, for the avowed purpose of suppressing beggars. It has not produced this effect, and notwithstanding has risen from L.100 to L.400. Though this tax compels the covetous, and those who rarely attend public worship, to take some part in the maintenance of the poor, and on this account has the appearance of justice, it is liable to many objections. It tends to impair voluntary charity ; it falls as heavily on the most charitable and liberal as on the covetous and licentious ; by being confined within the royalty, it takes no hold on the opulent persons in the country part of the parish, especially on the proprietors of land, who profit more by the industry of Dundee than any other set of men ; at the pleasure of any magistracy it may be extended beyond all just and moderate limits ; and, being like their other funds, under their uncontrollable disposal, may be perverted into an engine of borough-politics and become in future time a grievous nuisance. At present however, it has produced no real or perceptible evils, particularly it has not, as in England, become extravagant, and destructive to economy ; nor rendered it in any degree more difficult for strangers to obtain a settlement.

Other distributions are from the fraternity of seamen L.390	13	6
From the general fund of the nine incorporated Trades	56	14 0
From the particular funds of the same Trades, ...	167	19 0
From the united and pendicle Trades, supposed ...	70	0 0
From several public and private societies, supposed	30	0 0
From the Scottish episcopal meeting ...	12	0 0
From the English do. ...	16	0 0
From the Burgher seceding do. supposed ...	50	0 0
From the Anti-burgher do. do. ...	45	0 0
From the Independent meeting, who from principal neither give nor keep any account of their charities, supposed ...	300	0 0
From all the other religious societies, supposed ...	40	0 0
Besides the charities now enumerated, there are also bursaries at the university and grammar-school, in the gift of the council, amounting to ...	60	0 0
Mr Henderson's charity school for poor children,	25	0 0
A dispensary, on which was expended last year ...	140	0 0
Mr Stephen's mortification for boys at school and college, in the gift of the Provost, the minister of the Murraygate district, Mr Dempster of Dun- nichen, and Mr Hunter of Balskelly, from which there is at present paid ...	79	0 0
Dr Brown's mortification, now in the management of his immediate trustees, whom failing, it devolves on the kirk-session, ...	128	0 0
Miss Graham's mortification towards the education of an orphan girl, ...	5	0 0

So that altogether the money bestowed last year in
various charities, amounted to ... L.2191 6 6

The dispensary was established in 1782 : it is entirely supported by voluntary contributions, and has been of the greatest use. The president and principal benefactor is Lord Douglas. But the contributions of the remaining heritors, a very few excepted, either to this or to any other charitable institutions of the place, notwithstanding all the advantages they derive from it, are hardly worth the mentioning. To the dispensary it is also now proposed to add an infirmary, and the liberal and numerous subscriptions already obtained, leave little reason to doubt that the purpose will soon be carried into execution.

GENERAL CHARACTER.—The people of Dundee have been for a long time entitled to the reputation of in-

dustry, regularity and economy ; and notwithstanding the increase of their wealth and numbers, a just claim to this reputation still continues. As their wealth has been almost entirely the result of great attention and industry, it is preserved by the same virtues, and they are still strangers to extravagant and ruinous luxuries. One instance of economy, and ancient simplicity of manners, will in some parts of Britain hardly meet with credit, that, though we have many burghers worth from L.5000 to L.40,000, there are not in the whole town more than *nine* male household servants, and of these not one belongs to any person who can with propriety be said to be engaged in trade. This economy does by no means exclude cheerful and frequent social intercourse, nor abridge their real comforts and recreations. It does not even banish a liberal hospitality ; and instead of lessening their humanity and compassion for the miserable, the people of Dundee are inferior to none in generous exertions and contributions, either for the relief of particular distresses and misfortunes, or for the establishment and maintenance of public beneficent institutions. The rise of the wages of labour has not hitherto produced any considerable bad effects even upon the common people ; but on the contrary has been generally improved to increase their lawful comforts, to feed and clothe them better, and to encourage them in the more early establishment of families : and the proportion they bestow in all charitable contributions, at least equals, if not exceeds, that of their superiors in opulence. Yet it would be inconsistent with truth not to mention, that prosperity has introduced among some a degree of licentiousness unknown in former times ; and one alarming symptom of it ought not to be concealed, that notwithstanding the great accessions made since the year 1788 to the number of inhabitants, the number of annual marriages has hardly received the least addition. The people of Dundee may be also characterized from their religious habits, and no where in Scotland is public worship better, or per-

haps so well attended. Their numerous sects indicate their zeal and attachment to religious principles, and perhaps an excess of attention to religious controversies; but they give very little disturbance to the general harmony, and instead of increasing bigotry, they seem to weaken it. Though some sects, not only on their first rise, but even at present, cannot be acquitted of harsh and uncharitable opinions concerning those who do not adopt their sentiments, mutual toleration evidently prevails; and they begin to suspect that their dictates have no better claim to infallibility than those of others.

As to the general size of the inhabitants, it is certainly inferior to that of the people in the south and west parts of Scotland, and even of their neighbours in various parts of Fife; and though the linen manufacture be the great source of their opulence and increase, its influence does not seem so favourable as might be wished to health, or friendly to the production of a vigorous and hardy race.

REMARKABLE PERSONS AND FAMILIES.—Among remarkable and distinguished natives and inhabitants of Dundee, may be mentioned, 1. Alexander Scrymseour, one of Wallace's heroic companions, the person to whom, after he had recovered the town from the English, he committed the reduction of the castle, and whom he put in possession of the hereditary dignity of constable. 2. Sir John Scrymseour, one of his descendants, who became Viscount of Dudhope, and adhering to Charles I. lost his life in the battle of Marston-muir. 3. His son, who followed the fortunes of Charles II. accompanied him with a regiment to the battle of Worcester, and returning with him at the restoration, was created Earl of Dundee. Besides their dignity of constables, the chiefs of this family were hereditary standard-bearers of Scotland; and they continue to be represented by the Scrymseours of Birkhill, now Wedderburns of Wedderburn, who, on the death of the last Earl of Dundee, without immediate heirs, were unjustly spoiled of their

honours and inheritance. 4. Robert Pitillock, commonly pronounced Tillock, and now spelled Pattullo. In the wars of Charles VII. of France, for the recovery of his kingdom from the English, particularly in their final expulsion from Gascony, he acquired the most signal honours, and was the first captain of the famous Scottish guard, then formed, and to whose fidelity the French kings, for several centuries, committed their personal protection. 5. James Halyburton, designed on his tomb-stone, uncle to Halyburton of Pitcur. To this person his country is indebted as one of the most early and able promoters of the Reformation. By his influence chiefly, Dundee became the first town in Scotland where the reformed religion was openly professed. He headed the Dundee troops who went to the defence of Perth, against the vengeance threatened by Mary the regent. By his able conduct in encamping and conducting the Protestant forces assembled at Cupar, the attempt of the popish troops under the French general D'Osell, to reduce St Andrews, and seize the chief leaders of the Reformation, was defeated; and, by him and his brother Alexander, at the head of their fellow-citizens, one of the principal attacks against the town of Perth was carried on, and the popish garrison dislodged. He was provost of Dundee for thirty-three years: from gratitude and respect to his memory, his funerals were defrayed at the public expense; and, what was then reckoned a mark of peculiar honour, his grave was lined on the sides with mason work, and arched over; and a monument was erected to his memory.

Dundee has also produced some persons of considerable eminence for science. It is believed that John Mar, the mutual friend of the great Baron Neper, inventor of logarithms, and of Mr Edward Briggs; and who brought about, and was present on their first interview at Merchiston, was one of its native citizens. He appears to have been distinguished by James VI. before his succession to the English crown, and to have gone

up with him to England in the royal household. To another citizen, James Mar, probably grandson of the former, we owe a chart and soundings of the whole North Sea, so accurate, that though laid down about the beginning of the present century, it has hitherto received few improvements of importance. By him the bank in particular which bears his name was discovered and delineated ; and his native town is especially indebted to him for his accurate draught and soundings of the entrance into Tay, and the whole passage up the river. The family of these eminent persons still subsists. In other branches of literature we count the well-known Hector Boece the historian, who was principal of King's College, Aberdeen, and one of the chief restorers of learning in his time ; and in the *literæ humaniores*, Dr. Kinloch, physician to James VI., Mr. Gleg, rector of the grammar-school, and Mr. Goldman, merchant. Some latin poems of the three last are to be found in the collection of the *Poetæ Scotigenæ*, which, for taste as poems, and elegance as latin compositions, are inferior to no modern productions.

One of the most eminent citizens of Dundee, in the end of the former and the beginning of the present century, was its provost, George Yeaman of Murie. This gentleman represented the town in the last Scottish or Union-parliament, and the district of boroughs to which the town now belongs, in the first and second British parliaments : and to him his native country, and especially this part of it, is more indebted than perhaps to any representative ever sent from Scotland. By his good sense and address, principally, the projects of taxing hides by tale, and barley for malting by measure, (than which none could have been more injurious to a country where the hides are so diminutive in size, and the barley so comparatively mean in quality) were defeated ; and when the Frith of Forth was exempted from the general duty laid on all coals carried by sea, a duty which the poor in countries destitute of coal have severely felt, and bitterly complained of, he procured

that the Tay should be included within the bounds of the Forth, and that the legal limits of the mouth of this river should be the Red-head in Angus, and St. Abbe's head in Berwickshire. We have had also the honour of being represented in many parliaments by Mr Dempster of Dunnichen, another native citizen. Of this gentleman's merits from his country it would be improper in his lifetime to speak, and they cannot be supposed better known to the writer of the present memoir than to all his countrymen.

Of families who have had their original in Dundee, may be mentioned the truly honourable one of the Fletchers of Salton, distinguished for giving birth to the celebrated and enlightened patriot Andrew Fletcher. I find them settled in Dundee as merchants in the 16th century, and possessed of the lands of Inverpeffer, near Arbroath; distinguishing themselves during the course of the 17th century as magistrates of Dundee, and like their descendant in vindicating its liberties against the arbitrary claims and encroachments of the family of Dudhope; and from these ancestors it is probable that he imbibed some portion of his patriotic spirit. He sprung from a second son of this Dundee family, and his descendants are now its representatives, the elder branch having failed some years ago by the death of its last male, Colonel Henry Fletcher of the marines. Another branch of it is the family of Balinshoe, which produced the two brothers Sir Robert and Colonel Fletcher, lately distinguished in the East Indies.

The present Lord Loughborough, chief justice of the common pleas in England, is also descended of a family long respectable in Dundee. The chiefs of it were successively town clerks for near 200 years, and frequently the town's commissioners to the parliament. In this situation they acquired the lands of Kingennie and Blackness, and were honoured with the title of Baronets. This title is now carried by Sir John Wedderburn of Bandean, a native of Dundee, and male representative of the family.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES.—The principal advantages of Dundee are, the noble river on which it is situated, opening to its inhabitants a ready communication, not only with the London market, but with those of the principal and most opulent states of Europe; and also giving them a considerable extent of inland navigation: The fertile counties in its neighbourhood, especially the Carse of Gowrie, full of thriving, rich and intelligent farmers, whose industry, if it was first set in motion by the opulence of towns, and their increasing demand for country produce, now amply returns the favour by equal demands on the towns for their merchandise and manufactures: The industry, sobriety, and frugality of its inhabitants; which virtues having been confirmed by long habit, will probably continue reputable for a long time to come. In addition to these, it must derive the most signal benefits from the excellent turnpike roads lately constructed, and continuing to be extended through all the principal districts of Angus, and the neighbouring parts of Perthshire. For these the town is entirely indebted to the exertions of a few country gentlemen; and, though its inhabitants have taken no part either in the trouble or in the risk of the undertaking, they will probably be the principal sharers in the profits; for their markets, instead of being often shut up and becoming inaccessible, will now be open at all seasons of the year for the heaviest goods; and the people in distant parts no longer under the necessity of repairing to the less abundant markets of inferior towns. But if Dundee enjoys these advantages, it is not without its disadvantages and defects. Among these the following seem to be most remarkable. The lanes, and even several streets, are uncommonly narrow, and the dwellings of the inhabitants too close upon one another; the greatest part of the families living by halfdozens, as formerly in Edinburgh, under the same roof, with common stairs, and without back yards or courts, and many families possessing only single rooms.

The late additional suburbs have been built without any general plan, and without the least regard to health, elegance, or cleanliness; though no situation, perhaps, in the world presented better opportunities to provide for all the three. There is an almost total want of public walks and open places, to which delicate or sedentary people may resort, and children be carried for air and exercise: several have been, or are about to be converted to private purposes; one, which is the best and most important, is generally inaccessible through the badness of the lane that leads to it; and, the high-roads being destitute of foot-paths, those who have the greatest need of air are, for a great part of the year, confined to their houses, at least cannot get beyond the streets: and these circumstances are the more vexatious, that the inhabitants of the royalty are taxed annually about L.130 for road-money, but find themselves and their magistrates totally excluded, in consequence of a late law, from any direction in the application of it. The principal burial-place is too small in proportion to the parish; the expence of interment in it is considered by the poorer people as too great; two of the most ancient burying-grounds are uninclosed, so that those who for cheapness have recourse to them, suffer the mortification of seeing the remains of their friends treated with indignity; and from the use of one of these, the poor have of late years been totally restrained. But the greatest of all the disadvantages of Dundee is, the almost total want of public institutions, even for the most simple and necessary parts of education: nor, (excepting a reputable grammar-school,) is there an opportunity for parents to have their children instructed in any branch of human literature; and this defect is not supplied by any tolerable public library.

Other disadvantages, at least causes of discontent, arise from the nature of several public laws and institutions. Complaints of this kind are expressed by the trading people, who have suffered loss in consequence of the law of perpetual entails, or who see themselves

exposed to suffer it. They think that property of every kind ought to be liable for the debts it has given opportunity to contract, that the contrary practice is unjust, and the laws which authorize it nothing different from *licenses to a species of swindling*. Besides the astonishing quantity of land in the neighbouring parts of the country lately brought under this kind of settlement, it is believed that the proportion of this parish subjected to it is not much less than L.3000 a year. Complaints are also made on the subject of the late corn law, as tending to diminish the freedom of the trade in this important article, and to render it more precarious. The merchant alleges that, while his ship is at sea, he is not sure whether the market to which, from confidence in the law, he ordered his corn, may not by proclamation be shut up : and it has actually been attended with some considerable inconveniences ; for, during the last spring, seed-corn, even from England, though often of the utmost importance to this country, and various articles of household provision, which the country does not yet supply, were by its operation laid under an absolute prohibition, or a duty which with equal efficacy prevented importation. No intercourse for corn was at that time permitted, even with the county of Fife, from which we are separated only by the river ; and at the present time, November 12, 1792, though the harvest has been bad, and the prices of grain considerably raised, two vessels with grain, one of which lies in the harbour, and the other is daily expected, will not be permitted, while the present regulations continue, to unload their cargoes. Besides these complaints, though the people here are happily free from the coal-duty to which their more northern neighbours are subjected, it is only from the duty on Scottish coal ; and the present sudden advance in the price of this article from 4s. to upwards of 6s. for 800 lbs. weight, must, while they are not relieved by importations from England, be severely felt by all the poor. With respect to the discontents which prevail

in Dundee about the state and mode of their representation in the parliament, and that they are governed by a magistracy, in a great measure, independent on them, these are not peculiar to this place, but common to it with all the towns of Scotland.

One disadvantage of Dundee arises from its situation, and hardly admits of a proper remedy : It is the distance at which it is placed from any large fresh water river with falls sufficient for moving the machinery now so important to various manufactures. The nearest falls of this description are on Dighty, and in the parish of Monyfieth : but they are too distant for deriving full advantage from the population of Dundee.

OTHER PARTICULARS.—In the year 1782 the corns were much damaged by excessive rains; the harvest was not completed till towards the end of November, and a considerable dearth followed. The inhabitants of Dundee, however, exerted on this occasion, their usual generosity, and at one time, with a view of alleviating the distresses of the poor, the sum of L.200 was raised in the space of two days. But the intention in raising this sum was much more laudable than the application of it. It was employed, together with the produce of other funds, in keeping the market-prices of grain below the common rates of the country ; a benefit in which the rich, and they who had no need, were partakers equally with the poor ; and the consequence was, that they who had grain to sell carried it to other markets, which were free from such timid and impertinent regulations, and where they received their prices immediately from the buyers, without having the trouble of applying for any part of them to trustees of public money. Accordingly the supply of the Dundee market, as might have been easily foreseen, was through the whole season scanty and difficult, and depended entirely on the influence the magistrates could exert with country gentlemen, and the more opulent class of farmers. Even the supply of many families who were not under the necessity of going daily to market, became a

business of constant and vexatious solicitation. The people of Aberdeen, where the dearth was greater, are said to have, much more wisely, raised the market-price of grain, and to have advertised large premiums to every importer of it : and we are told the consequence was, that their markets were filled as in the ordinary times of plenty, and the prices of necessity soon fell to their proper level.

A small quantity of the provision, made by government, for the poor of the northern part of the island, was also at this time allotted to Dundee, and the kirk-session received some unsolicited donations, amounting to L.60, for the poor under their inspection. In these the share, which Lord Douglas, according to his usual humanity, contributed, was no less than L.50.

In the two former centuries, I find that the prices of various necessities of life, as meal, malt, ale, leather, shoes, were regulated by the magistrates and council, and that in making, altering, and executing their regulations, they created much vexation to the dealers, and much useless trouble to themselves. The price of no necessary of life is now regulated in this manner, except of bread made from wheat-flour ; and neither does the attention of the magistrate to this article seem to be of much greater use than it was to the others where it has long been laid aside, nor, though it should be supposed of use, does the method of regulation, adopted here, seem to be advantageous. On the contrary, it is perhaps the very reverse of what it ought to be ; for the price of bread, concerning which all are judges, remains fixed ; and the weight, which few have opportunity to examine, or even sometimes to know, is variable. It is probable, that were this business freed from the influence of corporation-laws, it might be, as safely as any other, committed to the management of those engaged in it ; and that, by their separate interests and competition, it would be equally guarded from combination and abuse. Indeed no corporation-laws whatever seem to be entitled to much respect : all

of them tend, more or less, to create monopolies against the public ; nor do they always promote the good of the very societies they were meant to favour.

The prices of admission to the exercise of any business in Dundee, though not so extravagant as in some other places, particularly in Aberdeen, are notwithstanding taxes frequently found to be inconvenient, and operate as a restraint on new settlers. A merchant pays to the Guildry, for freedom to himself and his posterity, L.8 6s. 8d. and half this sum for freedom to himself only : a merchant's apprentice pays L.1. ; a handi-craftsman L.8 6s. 8d. for admission into any of the nine incorporated trades ; and, except at the times appropriated to public markets, no strangers can, without a considerable tax, expose his goods to sale for a single day.

Of persons belonging to Dundee who have been condemned, banished their country for life, or executed upon account of felonies, I cannot, after much enquiry, find more than three during the whole course of the present century. Since *Bridewells*, or penitentiary houses have been established in Edinburgh and Glasgow, we have been more pestered than usual with vagrants and people of doubtful character ; and *swindling* and petty thefts are more frequent. This will probably produce a *Bridewell* in Dundee. An establishment of this kind is certainly necessary ; and the common prisons, and present inflictions of justice, are by no means sufficient to supply its place. With respect to our prisons, though among the best in Scotland, they are destitute of any court or area where the prisoners may enjoy the open air. This, however, is at present the less necessary, as the laws of the country are supposed, inhumanely to exclude debtors from the privilege of breathing the same air with others ; and it is but very seldom that felons suffer long confinement in the prisons of places not visited by the circuit-courts of justice.

In this town there are several public buildings : but,

excepting the ancient church and steeple, formerly described, the spire of the chapel in the Cowgate, and the town-house, none of them seems, as a piece of architecture, to be entitled to much attention. The last is certainly a building of uncommon taste and elegance : It was planned by the elder Adams, and does him honour.

Among the regulations unfavourable to the freedom of the market, and consequently to the interests of the inhabitants, those might have been mentioned which relate to the trade in coals. There are only four places or *births* where vessels loaded with them are permitted to weigh their cargoes, and if these places are occupied, all other vessels, however great the demand may be, are excluded, and must continue shut up, unless the cargoes be sold wholesale to one person, or unless the master, if he means to retail, will consent to sell below the current price. The first occupiers accordingly must reduce their prices, or see their rivals carry off all their customers. The intention of this regulation was, no doubt, to prevent any unfair rise of prices from combinations among the masters. But its real effect is to increase the risk and expence of the trade, and to induce the people engaged in it to have recourse to other ports, rather than sell at a diminished profit. Perhaps there is no branch of business where those intermediate persons, often branded in law by the name of *fore-stallers* and *regrettors*, would be more necessary, or where the encouragement of them would tend more to the general benefit. When the importer must also turn retailer, the time in which he should fetch a new cargo is lost, he brings fewer coals in any given period to market, and he and all his ship's company must be paid for their time, instead of one regrettor.

In the foregoing account there are no doubt many articles omitted, particularly the brewing and ship-building manufactures. In the first, a numerous company is now engaged, but the chief part of the business is in the hands of separate brewers, denominated by

the legal term of *victuallers*. Of these there are 66 masters, who employ 63 journeymen and apprentices. They make their own malt, and brew it chiefly into that kind of drink called *Two-penny* ; which, till debased in consequence of multiplied taxes, was long the favourite liquor of all ranks of people in Dundee. It was a liquor, neither much boiled nor much fermented ; and always used within two months after being made. Ship-building is supposed to be executed here with great advantage and ingenuity. In it two masters are employed, with 31 journeymen and apprentices, and six are employed by two persons who build boats.

NOTES AND ADDITIONS.

1. **THE** supposed tutelary saint or patron of Dundee, before the landing of David Earl of Huntingdom from the third crusade, was St. Clement ; and to him the principal church was dedicated. But after this period the Virgin Mary became the patron-saint ; to her the great church was dedicated, and, according to Sir George Mackenzie, her badge, which is a pot with lillies, became the device or armorial bearing of the town. It is probable, as tradition reports, that Prince David ascribed his escape to her protection, and that his gratitude affixed her name to his church, and procured this extension of her patronage. To express his thankfulness for his brother's return to his native country, King William is said to have ordered religious processions over all the king'dom ; and, as he certainly at this time conferred on David the superiority or sovereignty of the town, it is not unsuitable to the spirit of the time, or to the king's affection, to suppose that he had bound himself by a vow or promise, to bestow on him, as a gift, the first territory where he might be brought to land. From this providential gift the new name (*Dei-donum*) of the town is commonly derived, and Sir George Mackenzie considers the prefixing it as a label or motto above the coat of arms, to be an allusion to this transaction. In the reign of Charles II. the town obtained from the Lyon-Herald a crest and supporters, and in the terms of heraldry the whole bearing is thus described ; *Azure*, a pot of grow-

ing lillies *argent* ; for the crest lillies of the *same*, and for supporters two dragons *vert*, with their tails rolled below. Besides the scroll *Dei-donum* above, there is below this additional motto, *Candore et prudentia*, the first alluding to the lillies, and the second to the supporters.

2. The accounts of Dundee in very ancient times, though minutely detailed by some historians, are to be considered as fabulous and legendary. Of this kind are the stories which make it the place where *Caranach* or *Catanach* king of the Picts took refuge after being defeated by Agricola in Strathearn or Fife, and where, to enable him to face the Romans a second time, he formed a league with *Galde*, called by Tacitus *Galgacus*, the king of Scots ; and those which represent its castle as a strong fortress in the time of Donald, the first christian king of Scotland, and the residence of this ancient prince. The accounts of it, however, in the eleventh century, become less suspicious : in the reign of Malcolm II. it seems to have been in some degree considerable ; and it is not improbable that this prince collected here his army, previous to his attack of the Danes under Camus, and his signal victory over these invaders. Towards the end of this century, it seems to have been an occasional place of residence to the kings of Scotland, and the lane or *close*, leading to what was called their palace, is still distinguished by the name of St. Margaret, Queen to Malcolm Canmore. In an action of *declarator*, raised against the town of Dundee by Charles Maitland of Hatton, two charters of John Baliol, granting to the Scrymseours of Dudhope, Hatton's predecessors, the constabulary of the castle, and the lands called the *campus superior* of Dundee were produced, and their authenticity was not questioned. This castle, with its appurtenances, was one of the domains on which, in the treaty of marriage between Edward Baliol and the French king's niece, security was given for a revenue to this princess if she should survive her intended husband. The school of Dundee, in the

time of Wallace, seems to have been one of the most illustrious in the kingdom ; and the sieges which the town sustained, in the unhappy period between the death of Alexander III. and the expulsion of the English by Robert Bruce, are well known, and have been already mentioned.

3. Though the town of Dundee appears to have enjoyed many immunities previous to the reign of the above-mentioned King William, he was the prince who is supposed to have first erected it into a royal borough. But as all the records and evidences of the ancient rights were destroyed by Edward I. of England, application was made to Robert Bruce, after he had obtained quiet possession of his kingdom, that these rights should be recognized : and a literal translation from the Latin, of his commission for this purpose, is as follows :

“ Robert, by the grace of God, King of Scots, to all our good subjects to whom these present letters shall come, greeting,—Know ye that we have appointed Bernard, by the grace of God, Abbot of Arbroth, our chancellor, and Alexander Frazer, our chamberlain, our beloved and faithful lieutenants, to recognize the liberties which the burgesses of Dundee had and possessed in the time of Alexander, king of Scots, of blessed memory, our predecessor last deceased, and of other kings of Scotland our predecessors ; and to make return to us and our council of such things as shall be recognized and found by them in the premises. Wherefore we charge and command you, that you wait upon and make answer to our foresaid chancellor and chamberlain, as holding our place in the premises. Witness myself at Arbroth, the 22d day of June, in the 20th year of our reign.”

The two commissioners accordingly repaired to Dundee, and on the day after the nativity of John the Baptist in the year 1327, examined on oath the following persons : Alexander Stratoun, William de Strabrot, David de Innerpeffer, Patrick de Ogilvie, Henry de

Fithie, Patrick de Strivelin, James de Stratoun, John Tremlay, Duncan *Index*, Adam de Pilmor, and besides these many respectable burgesses of Berwick, of Aberdeen, of St. Andrew's city, of Forfar, of Arbroath, and of Montrose, and found full and complete evidence that the burgesses of Dundee enjoyed, in the times of former kings, the same liberties of buying and selling, by land or water, with those of any other most distinguished or favoured town in Scotland.

On this recognition King Robert granted to the town of Dundee an investment and charter. It is dated at Edinburgh on the 14th of March, in the 22d year of his reign; and its first sentence, which mentions the possession of its rights in the time of William, and the conveyance of the town to his brother, in the translation from the Latin, is as follows: Robert, by the grace of God, King of Scots, to all good men in his country greeting.—“ Know ye, that we have, by this present charter, granted and confirmed to our Burgesses of the Borough of Dundee, to their heirs and assigns, and to their successors for ever, all the liberties and rights which they possessed in the time of Lord William, King of Scots, of blessed memory, before the same William conferred the said borough on his brother David.”

The privileges of the town were not only thus acknowledged and confirmed by Robert, but it appears also to have been frequently honoured with his residence: and in his time some of the most important national transactions were concerted in it. It was in the church of the Minorites at Dundee, that the national council of the Bishops, Abbots, Priors, and the rest of the Clergy of Scotland met, and declared on the 24th of February 1309, that Robert was both the true heir of the crown, and advanced to it by the authority of the people: and where they swore fealty to him: and the commission to his ambassadors Thomas Randolph Earl of Murray, Lord of Walls, Annand and Man, Mr. James Dun arch-deacon of St. Andrews, Doctor

of Laws, Adam Murray, Doctor of Canon Law, and Walter Tyntham, Canon of Glasgow, for renewing, with Charles the Fair, the ancient league between Scotland and France, is dated at Dundee on the 20th of April 1320. (Du Tillet's collection.)

4. Though the claims of the town of Dundee to be a separate county, at least to be independent on the jurisdiction of the Sheriff of Angus, have of late years been forgotten, or relinquished as untenable, they do not appear to have been entirely groundless. In King David Bruce's charter, dated the 20th of January 1358, this clause among others is to be found. "And further, we will and command, that no Justiciary, Sheriff or Constable, nor any other Minister of this kingdom, of whatsoever state or condition, shall in any wise, cognosce or judge the transgressions or delicts of the said Burgesses, but only the chamberlain of Scotland that should be for the time." Clauses to the same purpose are also to be found in the succeeding charters; especially in the great one by Charles I. which was ratified in parliament. In this we find the following :

"Further, we understanding the said burgh of Dundee to be the chief and principal burgh lying within our sheriffdom of Forfar, wherein there is great trade of merchandise, and whereunto there is made great resort, and repair of people, and that whereas lately the Sheriff of our said shire did sit and hold courts within our said burgh, and from thence considering our said burgh to lie far distant from our burgh of Forfar, wherein the Sheriff of our said sheriffdom and his deputies hold their courts; Therefore and for divers other good respects moving us, with consent aforesaid, we give, grant and dispose to the said Provost and Bailiffs of our said burgh of Dundee, and their successors Provosts and Bailiffs of the same in all time coming, the offices of sheriffship of our said burgh of Dundee, whole bounds, common lands, acres, crofts, milns, fishing-dams, ways and passages and

others foresaid thereunto belonging, within the precinct and liberty, with all the liberties and privileges, feu casualties, profits, duties and immunities, pertaining and belonging to the said office of sheriffship within the bounds foresaid, after the law and practice of our said kingdom; and we have made and constitute, and by the tenour of this our present charter, make and constitute the said Provost of our said burgh of Dundee, chosen, or that shall be hereafter chosen, in all time coming, to be Sheriff-principal, and the Baillies, chosen or to be chosen, to be Sheriff-deputes, conjunctly and severally, to sit, affix and hold courts, as well criminal as civil as oft as need be, within the said burgh, lands and commonities, milns, and others above-written belonging thereunto or any part of the said bounds, as well against neighbours, burgesses, and inhabitants of the said burgh, and commonities thereof, as against other persons frequenting to and haunting the said burgh, who shall be attacked by them, for whatever cause of offence criminal or civil, and, so oft as need be, to convene the said courts, and use and exercise the said office of sheriffship, for whatsoever other actions, causes, offences or crimes that shall happen or fall out against all persons that shall be taken or attacked within the said burgh bounds or territory thereof, to administer justice to all, and convene suites of the said courts of sheriffship, absent to amerceiate transgressors, delinquents and offenders, burgesses and inhabitants, and other transgressors and offenders to punish to death, to banish or exile, to whip or burn in the hand or cheek, and to inflict all other pains and punishments as any other burgh used or may use, according to the qualities of the crimes of the offenders, and agreeing to the laws of our said kingdom; clerks, serjeants, dempsters, and all other officers and members of the said Sheriff Court to make, create and constitute of the burgesses only of the said burgh, and none others to be chosen or input without the said burgh;

and the said office of sheriffship within the said burgh, lands and territories thereof to use and exercise, with all the liberty, privileges, and immunities and commodities thereunto belonging, sicklike and as freely as any other Sheriff hath used and exercised the said office in any other burgh, sheriffdom, or jurisdiction. And to the effect the said Provost and Baillies may the better enjoy and possess the said offices, privileges, and liberty thereof aforesaid within the bounds above-written, we with consent foresaid exeem, and by the tenour of this our present charter exeem, the said Provost, Baillies, Council and Communities of our said burgh of Dundee, and all burgesses and inhabitants of the same present and to come from all compearance to any courts to be holden by the Sheriff of our said sheriffdom of Forfar, and his successors and their deputies, within the burgh of Forfar, or any other part within the said sheriffdom in any time coming; and prohibits and discharges our said Sheriff of Forfar and his deputies present and to come from all attacking, arresting, calling and convening the said Provost, Baillies, Council and Communities of our said burgh of Dundee, burgesses and inhabitants thereof present or to come, or any of them, in the court to be holden by the said Sheriff and his deputies in all time coming, and from all imposition or on-putting of fines or amerçiements upon them or any of them for their not compearance in the said court," &c. &c. &c.

This passage is inserted not merely on account of what it contains, but as a curious example of the ridiculous and absurd redundancies of modern law-writings, and their extreme departure from the ancient simplicity. It is certain that, founding their pretensions on these and similar grants, the magistrates of Dundee, till within these twenty or thirty years, claimed exemption from the Sheriff's jurisdiction, and often imprisoned his officers and messengers. But whether it would be for the benefit of the inhabitants, at least while borough elections continue on their present foot-

their allegations, that the borough of Dundee was more ancient than Perth by *hundreds of years* ; that it bears double the *charge* of the national subsidies ; that it is more *civilly* governed, having all its magistrates, and all its council excepting two, of the *merchant-estate*, while one Bailie and half of the council of Perth are *crafts-men* ; that the decret giving to Perth priority in rank was procured by the Earl of Gowrie, their Provost, by sinister means ; and that, both before and after the decret, the town of Dundee had been uniformly in possession of the precedence ; the Lords *decerned* and declared that in all parliaments, conventions, councils of estates, and assemblies of boroughs, the commissioners of Perth should take rank before those of Dundee.

In the conclusion of the decret mention is made of statutes ordained, by the councils of both boroughs, from mutual *envy and malice* ; and an exhortation is given to *christian love, peace and quietness*, and that the inhabitants of both should live *as burgesses under one prince and within one kingdom*.

6 An opinion has been entertained by many intelligent and judicious persons, that, previous to the union of the crowns of Scotland and England, at least previous to the fatal assault by Monk in 1651, Dundee was a place of greater importance, for population and opulence, than even at present, notwithstanding the late rapid increase of both. There are certainly several circumstances which give some probability to this opinion. Besides those mentioned in various former articles, a comparative state of the Land-tax or *King's cess*, imposed on this and the other principal royal boroughs, in the reigns of Queen Mary, King William, and our present monarch, in Sterling money, is as follows. The two first columns show the *cess* for twelve months, the third is the rate only for one month, but this in the fourth is multiplied by twelve, though in 1771 no more than six months *cess* was levied.

	In 1556.	In 1695.	In 1771.
Edinburgh	£220 16 8	£333 6 8	£34 10 con. for 12 m. £418 0
Dundee	105 9 3	46 13 4	4 18 ——— 58 16
Aberdeen	78 15 0	60 10 0	5 18 ——— 70 16
Perth	61 17 6	30 0 0	3 8 ——— 40 16
St. Andrews	25 0 0	6 0 0	0 7 ——— 4 4
Montrose	22 10 0	20 0 0	2 2 ——— 25 4
Stirling	21 1 0½	14 6 8	1 8 ——— 16 16
Air	19 13 9	10 13 4	0 15 ——— 9 0
Glasgow	16 17 6	150 0 0	13 10 ——— 226 0
Dumfries	14 11 6½	19 3 4	2 0 ——— 24 0

The rates of this taxation, for every town which has a vote in parliamentary elections, are fixed by the general convention of borough-magistrates which meets annually in Edinburgh. They are fixed in proportion to the supposed opulence of every borough, and without evident cause are seldom materially altered. Judging therefore by this rule, it appears from the present statement, that in the 16th century Dundee was esteemed, after Edinburgh, the most opulent town in Scotland; that in the 17th it was supposed to have decayed more than half, and in the 18th more than two-thirds, from its former importance.

In the 16th century Dundee appears to have possessed some ships of considerable force; for when the Regent Murray, in 1567, commissioned Sir William Murray and Kirkaldie of Grange to pursue after Earl Bothwell, who, upon the surrender of Queen Mary at Carberry-hill, to her discontented and violent subjects, had betaken himself to piracy, the magistrates were ordered to charge Thomas Crystal and Thomas Davidson masters of the James, Thomas Kinloch master of the Primrose, John Fotheringham and George Lochmalony owners, and Alexander Strachan master of the Robert, to send their vessels on this expedition, and of these Kirkaldie's fleet was principally composed.

Next century when Charles II. in 1650, arrived from Holland, and was crowned by the Covenanters King at Scone, we find that previous to his coronation, and while he collected his forces, Dundee was one of the

principal places of his residence, and where he obtained the most cordial reception. Besides large contributions to his assistance in money, the magistrates and inhabitants raised some troops of horse for him at their own expence, and presented him with a *stately pavilion* and six pieces of ordnance.

About the same time the vessels belonging to Dundee were not much less numerous than at present. It is said that in 1651 they amounted to 100, and of these Gumble informs us, that on the storming of the town 60 were taken in the harbour. He tells us also, that here the *best plunder* was obtained *of any gotten in the wars throughout all the three nations*, and that the wealth seized and put aboard of the vessels amounted to *vast sums*, both in plate and money. A great proportion no doubt of this wealth was newly deposited by strangers from the south country, but a much greater must have been the property of its inhabitants.

Parliaments, Conventions, both of the estates and the boroughs, and General Assemblies of the church, were often held in Dundee, and it had also the privilege of a mint. The remains of the *mint-house* were visible a few years ago. It stood, like the King's house, near St. Margaret's *close*, and tradition carries back its date to very remote antiquity.

7. In 1547 the English, after their victory over the Scots at Pinkey, took Broughty Castle, about four miles below Dundee, and left in it a garrison under the command of Sir Andrew Dudley. As this was a strength of some importance, and from its situation capable of giving great annoyance to the trade of the river, the Earl of Arran, governor of Scotland, applied himself both by a formal siege and by assault to recover it. All his attempts however were frustrated by the gallant defence made by Dudley; and, on the Duke of Lennox entering Scotland with an English army, the siege, after it had continued for three months was raised. In Arran's absence the whole force left to restrain the excursions of the garrison to the neighbouring coun-

try, and to prevent their receiving supplies from it, was 100 horse under James Haliburton formerly mentioned, and a few companies of foot formed at Dundee, under a Captain Learmont, probably of the family of Balcomie. About 6000 troops, partly French and partly Germans, were at this time sent by Henry of France to the assistance of the governor, and while they were employed in attempting to dislodge the English from Haddington and other places in the south country, the Earl of Argyle, with a body of troops collected in his own country and from Ireland, renewed the siege of Broughty. But this attempt was equally unsuccessful; he was obliged to conclude a truce with the garrison, and, on their receiving a strong reinforcement from England, entirely to raise the siege. On this occasion they appear to have become very dangerous and formidable, and to have meditated a permanent establishment. They built a fort on the neighbouring hill of Balgillo, which commanded the adjacent district, and prevented their being straitly shut up in Broughty: they took possession of Dundee, where they proposed also to fortify themselves; and they probably carried their excursions beyond the Tay to Fife, and the fort on that side, which is left unfinished, seems to have been intended for restraining them. On hearing of the approach of the French General Deffè, they abandoned Dundee, after plundering and setting some part of it on fire; but all this general's endeavours to reduce either Broughty castle, or the fort newly built on Balgillo, were ineffectual. An advanced part of his forces, under the Rhingrave who commanded two bands of Germans, were in the utmost danger of being cut off in reconnoitering the fort; Deffè was obliged to content himself with fortifying Dundee, and leaving in it a garrison; and in one of the skirmishes of this with the English, after his departure, Mons. Eragues, who commanded a party of cavalry, was taken prisoner. But in the end of January 1549, Monsieur de Thermes,

successor to Deffè, renewed the siege of the places which the English occupied ; and having on the 20th of February, with a body of French and Scots, taken the fort by storm, the castle was soon reduced, and the garrison surrendered without much resistance.

8. The long continued disputes between the Scrymgeours constables of Dundee and the magistrates have been mentioned, and the final agreement between them under the direction of Sir George Halyburton and Sir John Leslie. The privileges retained by the Viscount of Dudhope, and secured to him by this agreement were, to levy the customs at the first fair, to ride by himself or his bailiff through the town, on the first fair day, with a body of friends and followers not exceeding twenty horsemen ; to judge in all matters of dispute while the fair lasted, and, instead of holding his courts for this purpose as formerly on the castle-hill, to hold them in the Tolbooth, the keys of which and of the prisons, at *riding the fair*, were to be delivered up to him by the magistrates ; to exact out of every boat that might come to the shore with herring or Bervy-haddocks a number not exceeding 100, and two *Killings or Lings* out of every boat with these ; to be exempted from customs for victual produced on his estate, and brought to the Dundee market ; and that the gifts of sheriff-ship, &c. conferred by his Majesty on the magistrates should not *prejudge him in his infestments and rights of Constabulary* within the borough. The only advantages acquired by the magistrates in exchange for these, were to be freed from the burden of paying any part of the stipend of 1200 merks granted a short time before to Mr. Andrew Affleck, and that the Viscount should give up the power lately conferred on him by the King of erecting the Rotten-row (now called the Hilltown) into a burgh of barony, of granting it two annual fairs and a weekly market, and of permitting to its inhabitants the exercise of *trade, merchandise, and craft*. In this agreement an evident

barter was made of independency for gain, and the jealous monopolizing spirit of a corporation indulged at the expence of liberty and respectability.

It may not be improper to correct in this note some mistakes committed in the accounts of the Scrymgeour family. From Baliol's charters to this family, produced in Hatton's actions of Declarator, it appears that Alexander Scrymgeour was not created Constable of Dundee by Wallace, but merely permitted to retain possession of what he had formerly enjoyed and bravely recovered; and that of consequence Wallace was slandered, when his enemies accused him of invading, in this instance, the royal prerogative. In 1641 Sir John Scrymgeour was created a peer, with the titles of Lord Scrymgeour, Viscount Dudhope. His son the second Viscount, who was killed in 1644 at the battle of Marston-muir, was a Covenanter, and engaged, not on the side of the King, but of the parliament: and the third Viscount, son to the last, was in the same interest; and when he accompanied Charles II. to the battle of Worcester, it was as a partner in Hamilton's engagement, and Colonel of the regiment of horse, in consequence of that engagement, raised in Angus. After the restoration he was in 1661 created Earl of Dundee, and was the only Earl of the family.

9. The siege of Dundee by Monk appears to have lasted for at least five or six weeks previous to the fatal assault, which we have considered as the principal cause of its decline. It was to raise the siege that many of the principal nobility and gentry, attended by a committee of the estates and of the *Kirk*, assembled at Alyth, a village on the north part of Strathmore, to collect their forces; and it was from the besieging army that Alured and Morgan, who surprised them, were detached. The Earl of Leven commanded the forces assembling at Alyth, and to his imprudent security their surprise and dispersion is ascribed. Lord Brechin, son to the Earl of Panmure, is said to have foreseen the danger, and, on his representations being neglected,

to have very narrowly and alone escaped it, by leaving the party in disgust. Among the prisoners, besides the Earl of Leven, were the Earls of Crawford and Marshall, Lords Ogilvie, Bargeny and Home, the Lairds of Collington, Leys, Powrie, &c. and, among others of the committee of clergy, the noted Sharp. The garrison was very strong; Gumble reckons it more numerous than the army of the besiegers; other accounts raise it to no less than 10,000 or 11,000 men; nor, in that imperfect state of the arts of attack, were the fortifications of the place contemptible. These circumstances justify Governor Lumisden's answer to General Monk's summons, though the English affected to call it arrogant, and to use it as an apology for their subsequent barbarity. It was in these words: "Sir, we received yours. For answer thereunto we by these acquaint you, that we are commanded by the King's Majesty to desire you and all officers, soldiers and ships that are at present in arms against the King's authority, to lay down your arms, and to come in and join with his Majesty's forces in this kingdom, and to conform and give obedience to his Majesty's declaration sent you herewith: which if you will obey, we shall continue, Sir, your faithful friend in the old manner. Robert Lumisden."

Gumble tells us, that Monk obtained very good intelligence by means of a Scotch boy, who frequently used to get over the works, in the sight of the townsmen's own centinels, and in the day-time as if in play. Among other things which this boy reported, he informed the general, that at nine in the morning all the *strangers and soldiers used to take large morning draughts*, and that before twelve, most of them were *well drenched in their cups*. The information was probably very just; for in fact it was a constant practice of all the male inhabitants, the better sort not excepted, and which was continued till within the present century, to breakfast in the ale-houses. Of this circumstance, Gumble also tells us, the General did not

fail to take full advantage; for, even before his detachment to Alyth had returned, he gave orders for the assault at this very hour. The consequence was, that, besides the destruction of many inhabitants above related, the whole garrison was massacred without any regular resistance.

10. After Maitland of Hatton was ejected from his unjust possession of the Scrymseours estate and dignity, they were, in 1686, conferred, by James VII. on John Graham of Claverhouse; who, in 1688, was created Viscount of Dundee. From his noted violence as a persecutor of the Presbyterians under the former reign, it is not unlikely that he was thought a proper person to be employed about Dundee, especially against the popular and patriotic family of the Fletchers, then the chief managers of the town, and to suppress all remains of opposition to the arbitrary schemes of government. Accordingly he appears to have revived all the imperious pretensions of the former Constables, even those which they had formally relinquished; and he endeavoured, in particular, to convert the annual election of the magistrates and council into a mere nomination by his own or by the King's authority. An attempt of this kind in 1687 is said to have produced the last hostile attack made upon the town, and, though the account of it be chiefly traditionary, it seems deserving of some attention. Having escaped with some difficulty from the election which he endeavoured to prevent, he is said to have gone immediately from Dudhope to the Glen of Ogilvy, at that time part of his estate, and there to have collected his vassals and a body of Highlanders, with an intention of taking vengeance for his disappointment and some insults with which it had been accompanied. But the humanity of Mrs. Maxwell of Tealing, and her anxiety for Provost Fletcher's family, prevented his design from being executed. Having discovered him descending with his force from Siedlaw, she immediately dispatched one More, her servant, to alarm the town. Though he

was observed and pursued, and, being on foot, very nearly intercepted, he succeeded in his errand : and by the time Claverhouse arrived he found the citizens prepared in sufficient numbers for their defence. The Hilltown, however, then called the Rotten-row, was on this occasion burnt from end to end. It was near the *burn* of Clepington that this faithful servant is said to have found himself in the greatest hazard. But leaving the road, and turning down the hollow where the burn runs, his pursuers mistook for him a person whom they found asleep ; and, Claverhouse losing some time in questioning and threatening this person, More made his way to the Hilltown, in time sufficient for raising and spreading the alarm.

11. Mr. David Lindsay (mentioned above) was son to Colonel John Lindsay of the family of Edzel. He first officiated in Dundee as Rector of the grammar-school, and about 1608 was elected minister of the first charge or parsonage. He possessed both offices for two or three years, but finding them too burdensome, or thinking their duties incompatible, he resigned the charge of the school. In 1619 he was made Bishop of Brechin, and in 1634 translated thence to the newly erected see of Edinburgh. In both sees he retained his parsonage or ministerial charge at Dundee.

12. The account of the religious houses in Dundee previous to the reformation, as far as I have been able to collect, are as follow.

Of Churches and Chapels, besides St. Clement's and St. Mary's churches formerly mentioned, there were 1. St. Paul's church, between the Seagate and the Murraygate ; 2. St. Nicholas' chapel, built on the rock or *craig* at the common passage of the ferry-boats to Fife ; 3. A chapel in the close immediately to the east of Cowtie's *wynd* ; the name of the Saint to whom it was dedicated is forgotten, but some remains of it are still visible ; 4. Semarookie, a church with a burying ground which stood beyond the Cowgate port, and was probably dedicated to St. Roch or Roque ; 5. St. Mary's chapel at

the bottom of the Rotten-row, or Hilltown, and near the plentiful spring called the *Lady-well* ; 6. A chapel, the name of which is forgotten, on the north wall of the great church-yard ; the upper part of the house, now built on its situation, is used as a place of worship by the Methodists ; 7. The Rood-yards, to the east of the town on the rock anciently called the *Kill-craig* ; here till lately there was a burying ground, and the remains of a chapel probably dedicated to the *holy-cross* ; 8. The chapel of Logie, of which the ground, though uninclosed, is still used for burying.

Of Monastries there were 1. One belonging to the Grey-Friars or Franciscans. It is said to have been founded by the Lady Devorgilla, mother to John Baliol, and enriched in 1482 by Lady Beatrix Douglas, widow of William Earl of Errol : It is this monastery which was conveyed by Queen Mary to the Town for a burying-ground : 2. One belonging to the Black Friars or Dominicans. This was separated from the former by the lane now called the *Burial-wynd*, and anciently the *Friars wynd*, as the gate of the town through which was the passage to both, was called the *Friars' port*. This monastery is said to have been founded by Andrew Abercromby, a Dundee citizen. The date is unknown. 3. One belonging to the Red Friars, founded in 1392 by James Lindsay, probably of the Crawford family. As the religious houses of this fraternity were called Hospitals or Ministries, it perhaps stood on the situation of the present hospital, or on the ground immediately to the eastward called Monks-holm, where we now find the row of new houses denominated Mill's buildings. 4. An house belonging to the Nuns of St. Clare, but its date and situation are unknown.

Besides these there was in St. Mary's great church a chantry of seven priests, founded in 1398 by David Earl of Crawford, in honour of St George, on whose day the Earl had been victorious in a Tournament at London-bridge : and a variety of chaplainries and other similar foundations connected with St. Clement's church.

13. Time has equally effaced most of the other ancient buildings. The first Tolbooth is said to have stood in the Seagate to the south of the ancient cross ; the second was the most southerly of the two houses or *lands*, in the Market-place, which front to the east : after the reformation, St Clement's church was converted into a Tolbooth ; and on the situation of it the present town-house was built in 1732. The King's house in St. Margaret's close, was conferred upon the Earls of Angus ; the castle being demolished by Robert Bruce, was given to the Dudhope family, whose town-residence was within its extensive precincts ; and it is probable that two of the streets have received their names from houses belonging to the Earls of Murray and Argyle. But the greatest ancient house of which any part remains, belonged to the Earls of Crawford. It lay on the south side of the Nethergate, opposite to the great church, and with its various offices extended from that street to the sea shore. An house also now called Whitehall, and bearing on a chimney-piece the name and arms of James VI. with the date 1588, and over the entry from the street the name and arms of Charles II. seems in the more modern times of Scotland's being a separate kingdom, to have been fitted up as a royal residence. Here Charles II. was lodged before his expedition to Worcester, and here the convention of boroughs met when Provost Fletcher, after the revolution, had the influence to procure the translation of it from Edinburgh to Dundee. But, from a baptismal font with a niche for an image, it appears to have been originally a religious house, and probably connected with the third of the above-mentioned chapels.

On those parts where the town was most accessible to enemies, to wit, on the west, and from the north to the east, it was defended by a double wall, and in each of the streets leading through these there were two gates or *ports*. The outer wall to the west, which had no ditch, bounds the Royalty on that quarter, and is still entire ; and the ditch of the west inner wall was the

lane called the *Long-mynd*, which extends between the Nethergate and Overgate. The lane called *Fintry's mynd*, seems to have been the ditch of the inner wall on the east, and in times of danger to have been led across the street at the Murraygate-port, in order to communicate with the great ditch in the hollow behind the town. As this was capable of being filled with water, and of being flanked from end to end, it was the principal security against any danger from the north. On the south side towards the river, less danger seems to have been apprehended, and the principal defence was a fort on St. Nicholas' craig. As the gates or *ports* had ceased to be of any use, and blocked up the entrances to the town, they were all, excepting the Cowgate port, removed about twenty years ago. This was preserved from respect to the memory of the famous Mr. George Wishart, and his affectionate services to the inhabitants during the dreadful plague in 1544. So violent was the rage of this disease, that Knox informs us *it is almost incredible to hear what numbers died every twenty-four hours*; and as the gates of the town were kept continually shut, and all persons thought to be infected removed to booths or huts built for them at the *Kill-craig*, the top of the Cowgate port was the place whence Mr Wishart chose to preach, that there might be no danger of their mixing with the uninfected, while he imparted consolation and advice to both. Nor was his humanity confined to spiritual instruction; it was employed in unremitting attendance on the sick, and in procuring and administering every possible alleviation of their misery. His conduct on this occasion was the more generous, that a little before he had been expelled the town by the influence of some leading men instigated by Cardinal Beaton; and it no doubt contributed, equally with his preaching, to produce that strong and general attachment of the inhabitants, which at this time took place, to the doctrines of the reformation. Bishop Spotswood tells us, that in the course of these good

offices he was exposed to the greatest hazards from the malice of Popish zealots ; and in particular, that, one day in descending the stairs which lead from the top of the above-mentioned gate, a priest called Sir John Weighton (for at that time *Sir* was the title of graduated priests as well as of Knights) was apprehended with a dagger under his cloak to kill him. He tells us also, that instead of delivering the assassin to the enraged multitude, by taking him in his arms, he protected him from their fury.

14. The prison of Dundee consists of five rooms on one flat in the upper part of the town-house. The rooms are all eight feet high, four are, in length and breadth, 20 feet by 12, one is 12 feet square, and each has one window. But though the jailor is humane, and the rooms good, no very favourable accounts can be given of their state. One of the rooms, when it can be spared, is used as a necessary, but it is not cleaned above once in three weeks ; there is no water-pipe, nor any conveyance of a like kind for carrying away filth ; and a contiguous area, which would serve admirably for a back-court, is employed as a meal-market. In the prisons there are at the present time, seven prisoners ; four for debt, two for robbery on the high roads, and one for petty theft. The supposed robbers are two young Irishmen, who have been confined some months waiting their trial at Perth, and all the while have never been in the open air : and as to the debtors they are supposed to be by law excluded from enjoying it. The jailor sells beer and porter to the prisoners at his discretion, but is prohibited from selling spirits. His fees are 3½d. *per* night from every burgher, and 6½d. from every stranger. A dungeon in the cellar part of the town-house, which happily is seldom used as a prison, is a place too shocking for description.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE DESTRUCTION
OF THE
TOWN'S CHURCHES BY FIRE.

ON Sunday the 3rd January, 1841, about five o'clock morning, a fire was discovered in a portion of the venerable pile of buildings situate betwixt the Overgate and Nethergate, called the West or Steeple Church, the South or New Church, the North or Cross Church, and the East or Old Church, which has for many centuries been the pride and ornament of the Town.* The alarm was instantly given to the police by the person whose duty it was to light the stoves for heating the churches. Shortly afterwards the fire brigade, with the engines, and the military from the barracks, hurried to the spot, and the alarm bells pealed forth to rouse the inhabitants, hundreds of whom hastened from all parts of the town in the direction of the flames. On nearing the spot, it became too appargent that the time-honoured structures which had become dear to our citizens by so many associations of the olden time, and in which their ancestors have observed the sacred ordinances of religion, were inevitably doomed to destruction. The appearance of the fire from a distance, shortly after it broke out, was grand in the extreme,—the bright lurid glare of the flames, which rose high in the air, incessantly changing their troubled form, rendered the prospect truly frightful, and proved that the work of devastation was on no ordinary scale. Nothing could equal the frightful fury of the devouring element,—it ran with the speed of lightning along the base, the galleries, and the rafters of the Church; at one moment a brilliant white line of light shot through the apex of the roof, and a minute or two afterwards crash went the mass into the body of the building, increasing tenfold

* For historical notices of these Churches, see an Account of the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Dundee, page 2, Part First, published by Mr James Chalmers.

the raging violence of the fire. Meanwhile, from the back part of the Church, the overwhelming volume of fire seemed to gather a still fiercer energy, and moved towards the front shrouded in dense clouds of smoke, through which the livid flames shone in gloomy but portentous splendour. After a moment of suspense, the flames burst with irresistible fury through the beautiful Gothic window facing the street, in an immense mass of inconceivable brilliancy, carrying with it every portion of mason work, the glass having been previously destroyed. At this moment the scene was truly sublime. The assembled populace were driven back from the fire by the intensity of the heat, and looked on with mixed feelings of astonishment and apprehension. At that fearful crisis every hope of saving any portion of the edifices seemed, by common consent, to be abandoned—for an instant every exertion of the firemen was paralysed—and the groups who huddled together on the street looked on in almost total silence, subdued by the grandeur of the scene. Their sympathies were then painfully excited by observing fitful gleams shoot through the body of the East Church, the fatal precursors of its destruction. The Cross Church was already enveloped in flames, when this venerable relict of antiquity caught fire. About half-past six the conflagration was at its height—the three Churches, from their base to the highest pinnacle, being one mass of fire. The sublimity of the spectacle may be imagined, but any attempt to embody its terrific appearance in words must fall immeasurably short of its actual features. The crashing of the galleries as they yielded successively to the flames—the fall of ponderous roofs, which shot volumes of fire into the air, accompanied by dense clouds of embers—the sharp reports from the stones as they burst from the walls and pillars, resembling the discharge of artillery—and the frequent explosions which proceeded from the base of the buildings, combined to create impressions of the most powerful and extraordinary character.

While all this was progressing below, the ancient

Tower which rises to the height of 156 feet, attached to the Steeple Church, the only one not in flames, rose Phœnix-like above the contention, the peal of bells in its interior imparting a mournful grandeur to the spectacle. The utmost efforts were made by the firemen to prevent the fire spreading to the Steeple Church, and happily this was effected by directing a hose on the door communicating with the lobby, where the fire originally commenced—entrance having been made by the front window, and latterly by the north door. Holes were also cut in the roof, in order that, if the Church took fire, the engines might be directed with effect on the galleries. By these means both the Church and Steeple were fortunately preserved. The South and Cross Churches were entirely gutted, nothing but the bare exterior walls being left standing. The Old Church is a perfect wreck. The fine Gothic arches, with their supports, were almost entirely ruined, and the exterior walls were also much shattered. As no less a sum than £9000 has been spent since 1828 in repairing these Churches, the total damage sustained could not be less than £15,000. The only articles saved were the silver communion service, and the Records of the Presbytery of Dundee, which were got out of the room above the Session-house. Much regret was felt at the destruction of the Library, composed of ancient works in Greek, Latin, &c., the writings of the Fathers of the Church. These valuable books were placed in the Vestry of the Old Church, and with the exception of a few volumes in possession of the Rev. Mr Arnot, are entirely lost. The sum of £1000 was insured on each of the Churches.

The utmost alarm prevailed during the fire for the buildings to the east and south-east. The houses in Tally Street were only a few yards separated from the east end of the Old Church, and were of the most inflammable materials. When the fire demolished the beautiful east window, the heat on the opposite side of the street was so intense that the inmates of the houses at the south end of Tally Street could scarcely approach within a yard of their windows. The most perilous point

of danger, however, was the property of the Forfarshire and Perthshire Insurance Company, where a number of men were stationed in readiness to extinguish any portion of the building which might catch fire. At one period the Royal Hotel, situate on the south side of the Nethergate, was considered to be in some peril, and its inmates were all awake and prepared for any emergency at an early hour. The fire did not expend its fury until about nine, but the danger of its spreading to any of the adjoining properties had ceased before eight o'clock. On the other hand, the sparks, or rather red-hot pieces of wood, of considerable size, were carried over the mass of old houses bounded by Union Street on the west, and Crichton Street on the east, and on towards the river. Several chimneys caught fire in Fish Street, Butcher Row, &c., but by prompt measures they were extinguished, although the inhabitants were kept in a continual state of alarm. The roofs of the houses were literally covered with a coating of charcoal, which descended in a state of complete ignition. The only way accounted for the safety of this portion of the Town is, that a quantity of sleet had fallen during the night, which kept the roofs in a damp state.

Indeed, considering all the circumstances, the escape of the various properties mentioned above was in the highest degree providential. As to the Churches, however much their destruction is to be deplored, there is this consolation, that no lives were lost, and that not a single accident occurred to any of those engaged in attempting to subdue the fire. The firemen continued at work throughout Sunday, playing the engines on the smouldering ruins in all the Churches, and a guard with an engine, was placed over them during the night betwixt Sunday and Monday; and late on the latter evening a fire broke out among the rubbish, when renewed activity was rendered necessary.

The fire originated in a stove at the west side of the South Church, contiguous to the passage betwixt it and the Steeple Church. The cause of it appears, from the various statements, to be involved in some mystery.

The individual who had charge of the stoves was David Tainsh, a mason : He trimmed his fires in the course of Saturday evening ; and, after a few hours in bed, left his house shortly after one o'clock, when, on arriving at the Churches, he lighted the different stoves. He kept going and coming betwixt the stoves until twenty-five minutes to five o'clock. At that time he fed the stove in the South Church with three shovels of coals, or thereby. He then left, and visited the stove-room of the Cross Church, and latterly the Session-house, in which the stove for heating the East Church was situated. While in the Session-house, five o'clock struck on the Town's clock, and he left immediately to go to the South Church. On entering the small door to the north of the pulpit, he heard a cracking noise, felt a sensation of a flash of fire, and, turning up his lantern towards the ceiling of the Church, observed smoke in the direction of the Vestries, which are situated immediately over the stove. He was alarmed at these indications of fire, and rushing through to the south door, opened the iron gate and called out "Fire!" Two policemen came back with him into the Church, went immediately to the stove, and on looking up saw either the reflection of fire, or flames through the joints of the warm air pipe. The watchmen went off immediately to give the alarm, and Tainsh ran to the Cross Church stove-room, for a pail of water and his hatchet, and then went up the gallery stair of the South Church. He opened the door of one of the Vestries, and was met with suffocating smoke. He observed no flame, but being obliged to retire, ran off for Mr Scott, superintendent of public works, who instantly proceeded to the Churches, and went to the south-east door of the Steeple Church, and found several policemen standing before it. He saw light in the inside the door, and his first impulse was to break it open, but this the watchmen opposed. The flames appeared in the ceiling of the passage, which also formed the floor of the Vestry above, and seemed to be entirely confined to it. Seeing that he could do nothing, he went round to the back of the Churches—

entered the Cross Church—and came out at the area at the entrance of the South Church galleries, and perceived the flames for the first time in the Church.

Mr Scott's opinion of the fire was, that there must have been some timbers adjoining the flue, with which the fire had communicated ; or that the flame, from an extra fire, had proceeded too far up the vent, and communicated in some inexplicable manner with the timbers in the floor of the Vestry. All the stoves underwent a general repair two years previous to the fire, and were strickly inspected at the beginning of each season, and found in a state of perfect security and efficiency.

Various communications were received from Broughty Ferry, and different parts of the country, as to the appearance of the fire at a distance. One of the most striking circumstances communicated was, that a gentleman who observed the vast illumination of the heavens from the foot of Sidlaw Hills, immediately got on horseback and galloped to Dundee, arriving in time to witness the fire at its extreme height.

Those who witnessed the fire from the Fife side of the river, assert that its appearance at that distance was magnificent in the extreme. Every prominent point in Dundee was rendered as clear as day, and the vast volume of flame from the burning made it appear as if the whole of Union Street was on fire. The darkness of the morning added much to its effect, and viewed from Newport the clouds of sparks were so vividly perceptible, that no other conclusion could be formed, than that all the buildings to the east and south east would share the fate of those on fire.

It is a common observation that misfortunes seldom come single, and an exemplification of this occurred on the morning of the above lamentable catastrophe. At the same time that the Churches of Dundee were smouldering in their ruins, the Parish Church of Liff, six miles distant, caught fire from the overheating of the flues, but was suppressed after doing a little damage.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial matters. The text outlines various methods for organizing and storing data, including digital databases and physical filing systems. It also mentions the need for regular audits and reviews to ensure the integrity of the information.

2. The second section focuses on the role of communication in achieving organizational goals. It highlights the importance of clear and concise communication, both internally and externally. The text provides examples of effective communication strategies, such as regular team meetings, open-door policies, and the use of various communication channels like email, phone, and face-to-face interactions. It also discusses the importance of listening and understanding the needs and concerns of all stakeholders.

3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges of managing a large and diverse workforce. It discusses the importance of providing training and development opportunities to ensure that employees have the skills and knowledge needed to perform their jobs effectively. The text also touches on the importance of creating a positive work environment that fosters collaboration and innovation. It mentions the need for flexible work arrangements and the importance of recognizing and rewarding employee achievements.

4. The final section discusses the importance of staying up-to-date with the latest trends and technologies in the industry. It emphasizes that continuous learning and innovation are key to long-term success. The text provides examples of how organizations can stay ahead of the curve by investing in research and development, attending industry conferences, and collaborating with academic institutions. It also mentions the importance of having a strong online presence and utilizing social media for marketing and customer engagement.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

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